The Rise of Computing Technology and Working at Home: Data from the Current Population Survey Supplements

Introduction

The ability for people to work from their home has been facilitated in large part during the last two decades by an enormous rise in the amount and kind of computing technology available to people and businesses. The transformation of the computer from a large, industrial object to a small, relatively inexpensive appliance, has allowed a variety of transformations in social life. Included among these is the capability to use computers in the home as an extension of the workplace. Nevertheless, despite the rapid and widespread growth of home computing technology, sizable differentials still exist in home computing, and, therefore, the ability to utilize this tool for home-based work.

This paper discusses data collected in a variety of Current Population Survey supplements that has allowed the Census Bureau to track home computer diffusion as well as the uses for which computers are employed. These data show that the use of home computers for accomplishing work-related tasks have risen about as quickly as has the general diffusion of the tools in the population itself. However, as with the basic distribution of home computing technology, there do exist differentials in who uses computers to work at home.

Data

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a large, monthly nationally-representative household-based survey of the noninstitutional population of the United States. Conducted monthly since the early 1940s, the CPS is best know as the official source of the national monthly unemployment rate for the United States and individual states. The design uses a multistage stratified cluster design, to both minimize data collection costs and maximize efficiency in variance. Interviews are conducted with all members of the household, or a designated proxy. The collected sample data is then weighted using independent estimates of the population, disaggregated along some of the same general aspects of stratification (e.g., race, age and geography) used in the sampling design. In this way, the CPS is able to provide weighted population estimates of a wide variety of social, demographic and economic phenomena for the nation and some subnational geography, as well as for some selected demographic subpopulations.

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Over the years, the CPS has come to be known as much for the supplemental data collections that it conducts, as for the monthly labor force data collection. Each March, for example, sees the fielding of the Annual Demographic Supplement, which focuses on the earnings, income, assets and selected income transfer program activities of individuals in the sampled households. It is from these data that the yearly national estimates on the poverty population are prepared.

Other months are used to sponsor different supplemental data collections. Since the late 1940s the month of October has routinely been used by the Department of Education and, in recent times, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), to field a supplement on the school enrollment of the population. This supplement, jointly sponsored with the Census Bureau, collects a series of data items that allow us to identify all persons enrolled in school, their level of enrollment, and a variety of other school-related questions. Some of these latter items change from year to year, depending on the specific data needs of the education community.

In the early 1980s, NCES approached the Census Bureau about the feasibility of collecting information on computers and especially, home computers, as a way of measuring one of the skill capacities of the population. At that time, home — or personal — computers were just beginning to emerge as a viable product. The Apple computer had first appeared in the late 1970s, and by the early 1980s a variety of companies had started producing small computers designed for home use. We designed a CPS supplement that was focused on the concepts of access and use of computers in general, in three venues — work, home and school. This initial supplement was fielded as part of the October 1984 CPS. Subsequently, we have fielded additional supplements with the same fundamental focus, as parts of the October CPS in 1989, 1993 and 1997.

It should be noted here that the focus of these supplements has been on the general levels of computer access and use in the three venues, with limited attention paid to the kinds and levels of use. The surveys have not been designed to answer questions specific to the issue of telecommuting and home-based work, but are useful in illuminating some of the general trends and underlying patterns in the growth and spread of home computing infrastructure and the ways it is being put to use.

An important strength of the CPS is that it relies on a sample design of all household addresses in the United States. In the context of studying home computers this is not a trivial consideration. While the vast majority of United States households do have telephones, a small but important proportion — about 6% — do not. Households such as these are seldom accounted for in conventional telephone-based surveys conducted by marketing organizations, and overlook a segment of the population that is highly likely not to be a part of the home computing population.

Using Computers at Work

One might reasonably argue that the growth in the use of computers at home has been facilitated, at least in part, by the clear fact that computers have in general become a part of everyday life, especially in

the workplace. Certainly, in the era prior to the introduction of the personal computer, many workers were employed in positions that required them to use a large (in physical terms) computer, often referred to as a "mainframe." These computers originally used a system of "batch processing," whereby user requests were processed, one at a time. Entry of information or task requests was often accomplished by use of punched cards or instructions coded onto magnetic tape. Later versions of these machines began to focus on multiuser processing, whereby users at different computer "terminals" could simultaneously use the central processing power of the central computer, directly typing in instructions, using a keyboard with visual echoing on a computer screen. While today we take much of the ease of use of our interface with computers for granted, the reality is that until about 1980, most computer interactions were accomplished in fairly tedious and involved ways with machines requiring large amounts of physical space and special heating and cooling needs. The move, first to multiprocessing computers, and then to physically small-scale computers, allowed the workplace to extend computing capacity to many workers.

Data from the four CPS supplements demonstrate that by the time of even our earliest survey, many people reported that they did, in some way, use a computer at work. Table 1, which provides a variety of summary measures for the child and adult population, shows that even as early as the first supplement in 1984, a quarter of the employed population was using a computer at work. By 1997 this had risen to one-half of all employed persons. Disaggregating these users by a variety of social and demographic factors, as in Table 2, shows that variation has existed at all points in time. Some of these, such as the racial and ethnic differences, are most likely accounted for by the differential distribution of persons with these characteristics across occupation and educational categories, which are themselves, highly correlated.

Examination of Table 2 shows that the highest levels of computer use in the workplace are by persons who have the highest reported educational attainment as well as those working in managerial and professional occupations. Not coincidentally, the highest level of use across family income categories is also demonstrated in the highest income category. Figure I arrays the levels of use at work for a variety of categories in the various socio-demographic variables examined in detail in Table 2.

Obviously, computer use at work is most prevalent among persons in occupations that we routinely associate with computers — managers and high-skilled technical and professional jobs, generally requiring high levels of education and, on average, paying higher wages. But by 1997 there were also relatively high levels of computer use at work for other groups as well. Over a third of persons with just a high school degree used a computer at work, as did about 70% of those employed in technical and sales jobs. Low levels of computer use at work are in fact reported by only small segments of the population — those working in farming, forestry and fishing occupations, or those who have less than a high school degree. Clearly, by 1997, the computer became a fundamental tool for many workers.

The Growth in Home Computers and the Differentials

Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the personal computer took up residence in a large number of homes across the United States. As Table I shows, the proportion of households with a computer rose from just 8%

in 1984, to 37% by 1997. In population terms, 40% of adults, and 50% of children, had access to a home computer by 1997. A number of factors fueled this growth — dramatic reductions in costs and dramatic increases in usability and applications being two of the primary forces.

Table 3 shows that the distribution of home computers, as with those in the workplace, was not even across all segments of the population. The single strongest dimension of distribution, even in 1997, is the family income or economic resources of the household. While the dollar cost of computers, relative to their capability, has declined massively during the period of study here, the fact remains that the actual dollar cost of a "basic" home computing ensemble is still in the range of \$1,000-\$2,000. For many households a \$1,000 investment is not a trivial cost. Even in 1997, only about 1-in-10 households with family income of \$15,000 or less a year, had a home computer. This compares to households with family income of \$75,000 or more a year, three-quarters of which had a home computer.

Figure 2 focuses on extreme variations in home ownership across the categories of a number of sociodemographic factors. Computers were more likely to be found in homes where the householder had higher levels of education, and where the householder was employed. Married-family household with school-age children were also more likely than average have a home computer — an encouraging sign that the presence of a computer is mediated to some extent by the desire of parents to expose their children to this important tool.

Lower levels of home computer ownership are seen in Black and Hispanic households, among householders with low educational attainment levels, the unemployed, and as noted before, households with low family income. Some geographic variation is also evident. While 43% of the households in the West had a home computer, just 33% of those in the South did.

Thus, while home computers have become a part of many households in the United States, there are still a sizable proportion which do not have a computer. (An updated estimate produced from the December 1998 CPS showed a prevalence level of 42.8% based on this trend it is not unreasonable to expect that about half of all U.S. households now have a home computer of some type.) More importantly, it is clear that there are serious socio-demographic differentials in the distribution of home computers that are likely to continue for at least the near future.

Using Computers at Home

Just because a computer is present in the home does not automatically mean that every household member will use it, use it in the same way, or use it at the same level. As we have seen, home computers have a particularly high prevalence in homes with school-age children and where there is disposable income. In the early years of CPS data collection on this topic, we were also able to show that home usage rates were much higher for children in these homes than for adults (75% compared to 53%). By our most recent collection in 1997, the difference in usage rates had considerably decreased. Among children 3-17 who had a computer at home, 82% were reported to use it in some way. For adult with a computer at home,

71% were using it. The overall gap between children and adults is clearly diminishing, even with usage rates for children in schools also on the increase.

Tables 4(A) through 4(D) show the levels of home computer use, given that one is available, for the collection of socio-demographic subgroups we have discussed up to this point, tabulated across the four data collection points. These tables help detail some of the changes in the use of home computers of adults over time, as well as demonstrate some of the patterns that have remained relatively constant. As in the earlier figures, Figure 3 draws attention to categories of widest variation in levels of use of home computers.

While there are a number of factors considered in these tables, only several which are of most significant interest to the broader topic of home work are discussed here. The first pattern of interest is the sizable increase in the proportion of older persons who report they use a home computer. In 1984, about 36% of persons ages 55 or above who had a computer at home reported that they used the computer. By 1997, this level had risen to 57%. In numeric terms we went from about 500,000 older adults using home computers in 1984, to 7.5 million in 1997, a fifteen-fold increase.

The next dimension of interest is gender. In 1984 for both adults and children alike, there was a sizable gender difference in the use of computers, especially in the home. In 1984, 63% of adult males reported using their home computer, but just 43% of women did the same. By 1997, this difference had nearly disappeared — 72% of men and 70% of women reported that they used their home computer. In fact, reported computer usage at work by employed persons has always been higher for women since these data were first collected in 1984 (29% of women and 21% of men in 1984; 57% of women and 44% of men in 1997). Clearly, as the home computer has evolved to a more multipurpose tool, the variety of applications has made it a more *useful* tool for everyone.

The final dimension of interest in home usage levels concerns the patterns with regard to family income. As we have seen, family income is a strong correlation of the ability to own a home computer. Since income is strongly associated with other factors such as education and occupation, there is reinforced selectivity in who uses a home computer. However, as the data in Table 4 show, once a computer is in the home, there is very little effect of income level on whether or not the computer is used. Usage levels at each point in time are highly similar, although the overall level of use among all groups has been rising over time. In short, once the barrier of the ownership cost is passed, factors such as income have little effect on actual use of the tool.

In summary, the CPS data show what is now commonly accepted knowledge — that the use of home computers is on the upswing for virtually all sectors of the population. As computing machines become more commonplace in the home, people of all ages and groups are likely to find ways to put them to use. Of course, there are many different things that computers can be used for.

Using Home Computers for Work

One of the strong values of the CPS data on computer ownership and use is high level of consistency maintained in the questions asked in each survey administration. By doing this, we hope to get answers and data which will behave in a consistent fashion. The goal is to avoid changes over time that are simply an artifact of the survey administration procedure, or in this case specifically, the questions asked of respondents. In this regard, the baseline measures provided by the CPS supplements are quite strong. The fundamental questions asked in the supplement access to and use of computers in the domains of home, work and school — were posed to respondents in virtually the same way in each of the four administrations.

It is in the finer detail of the questions that variation starts to arise across the supplements. Part of the reason for this is that these more detailed issues have changed over time as computing technology and its uses have evolved. What was an "appropriate" response in 1989 ("bulletin boards") is replaced by something in 1997 that didn't even exist for most people a decade earlier ("Internet").

The CPS data available to measure computers used for "working at home" shows just this sort of variation. In 1984, respondents were offered seven choices of activities for which they used their home computer. One of these was the choice, "job or business related activities." In 1989, the question on home uses had been expanded to seventeen choices, among them of which were the choices, "connect to computer at work/work at home" and "home-based business." By 1993, 24 choices for home use were offered, including, "connect to computer at work"; "home-based business"; and "work at home." By 1997, enough self-control was regained to pare down the list to just 14 responses, including, "connect to computer at work or school" and "work at home." Obviously, the changes over time reflect both the growth in the number of uses, but also the importance of kinds of uses as well.

While the inconsistency in the kinds of response categories do not allow clean indications of the growth of home computers for work uses, the data do show marked increases in the number and percentage of people who are using computers in the home to do their work. The various panels of Tables 5(A) - 5(D) show that in 1984 about 2.9 million people said they used their home computer for job-related work. By 1989, just over 2 million people said they used their home computer to connect to or work at home, while 2 million people also said they used their computer for a home-based business. It is important to note that since respondents could choose as many reasons as they liked, there is undoubtedly some, but not complete, overlap in the 2 million people that chose these two answers.

In 1993, with three possible choices concerning work, the numbers increase dramatically. About 2.6 million people said they used the home computer to connect to work; 1.7 million said they used it for a home-based business; and 8.6 million said they used it to "work at home". Again, the likelihood is that some overlap exists among the people who made these choices. Nevertheless, the largest single number — 8.6 million — defines the SMALLEST possible overall number of "homeworkers" (that is, if all persons who chose either of the other two responses also all chose the response, "work at home.") Thus, by 1993 it is not unlikely that over 10 million persons were using a computer at home to do their job at least part of the time.

Finally in 1997, with only two relevant categories, 8.2 million people reported that they used a home computer to log in to school or work, and 19.4 million people said they used a computer to work at home. Again, using the logic of unduplicating these counts, it is not unreasonable that certainly over 20 million, and perhaps something as high as 25 million persons, were using a home computer for work purposes.

The subtables depicted here as Tables 5(A) through 5(D) show the percentage of all adult home computer users — not the total adult population — who said they used the computer at home for the category of examination. So, for example, in Table 5(A) for 1984, about 37% of all adults who used a computer at home said they used it for a job-related purpose. Similarly, in Table 5(D), 34% of all persons who said they used a computer at home, said they used it to "work at home." As noted, these percentages are heavily mediated both by the overall numbers of users (which have risen considerably over the period) as well as the number and kinds of uses afforded to them to choose from.

Focusing only on the data of the most recent collection, it is clear that using a computer to work at home is a routine part of many persons' lives. Figure 4 helps to illustrate some of the strong levels of variation among different socio-demographic factors. Race differences, while present, are not overwhelmingly large; the gender difference still favors males slightly. The largest levels of variation in the level of home use for work appear across educational levels and occupational categories. Related factors, such as family income, reflect this variation as well.

What Do the Data Mean?

Much of the CPS data and discussion provided here focuses on a relatively small set of socio-demographic dimensions that help to identify users of computers in the general population, then in the home context, and lastly, in the home context specifically with regard to work. As noted at the beginning of the paper, the CPS computer supplements are not ideally designed to measure the level or complexity of horneworking or telecommuting in the United States. The data they do provide allow us to gauge some of the areas of inequality, and therefore, concern, to which focus might be brought. Other areas, however, are completely out of the scope of the CPS supplements, and as such, will require other data to be appropriately addressed.

The CPS data do show us that over time, increasingly larger numbers of people are using home computers to do some of their work. While there is not an absence of inequality in this behavior across race and gender groups, the levels are small compared to other dimensions. The factors where the larger variations in levels of home use occur are educational attainment and occupation type. Among persons with a bachelor's degree or more who had a home computer in 1997, 47% reported that they used the computer to work at home. By contrast, less than 15% of persons who had less than a high school degree, and who had a computer at home, reported that they used the computer to work at home. Moreover, because we know that ownership of a home computer is itself related to educational attainment, these differences are even more disparate if calculated on the total adult population, as opposed to the computer-owning population, as has been shown here.

Across occupation categories, half of managers and professional workers who had a computer at home reported they used it to work at home. But far smaller proportions of persons in service and laborer occupations are able to report the use of a computer at home to do their job. To some extent this is understandable. Many managers and technical professionals are doing work which requires perhaps nothing more than a computer, while obviously, persons working in an industrial production setting are probably going to have a difficult time running the factory machinery from their home — *at least for the time being*.

Since the CPS supplements are focused so broadly, they cannot really begin to get at some of the finer social and cultural details that emerge once people are enabled to work in the home. There are numerous issues that quickly come into play:

- the use of (and boundaries between) work and non-work time;
- the ability to accommodate family and other activities;
- economic considerations;
- · social relationships among workers; and
- management control.

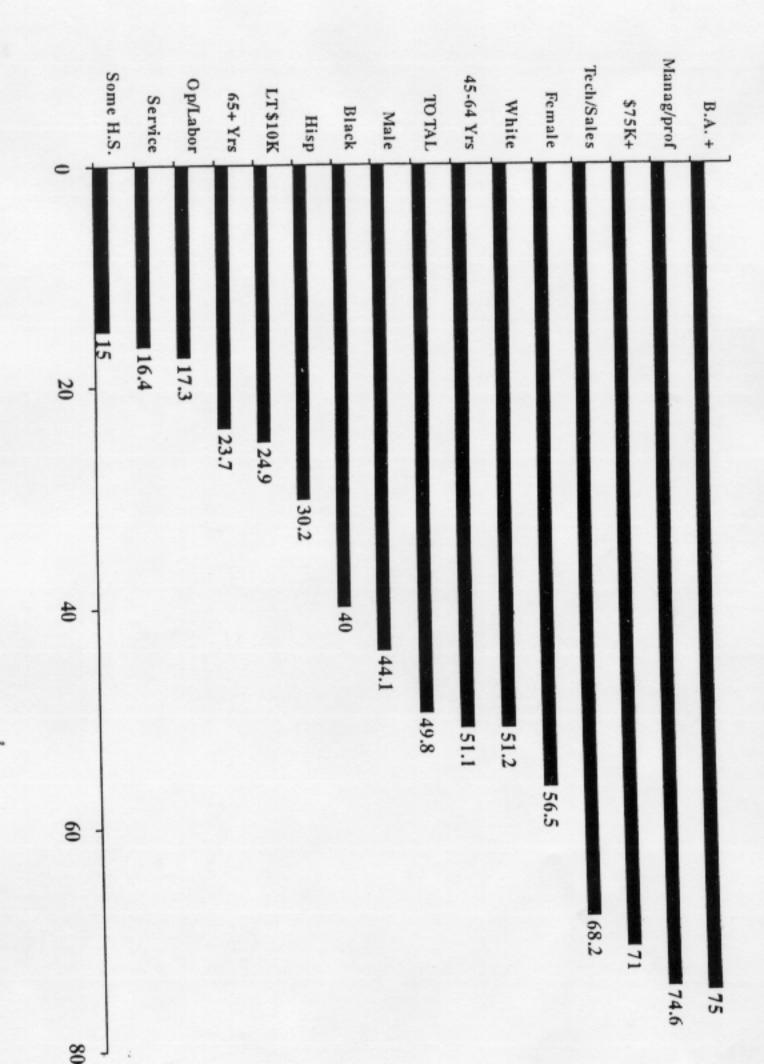
Each of these, and probably many others, are topics worthy of study and investigation, and in order to do so, will require dedicated, focused data to inform the analyses. In some cases it may well be that small-scale studies will be able to provide useful data, but for some topics large-scale data will be necessary. A thoughtful research agenda can help to determine where resources need to be spent, and where the best return for the investment can occur.

CPS Resources and Future Plans

The discussion in this paper relies on a series of analyses of the CPS Computer Use Supplements conducted in October 1984, 1989, 1993 and 1997. Other supplements, with some related data, were conducted in November 1994 and December 1998, for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). All of the associated reports and analyses prepared from these data sources are accessible via the Census Bureau's internet site (www.census.gov). Upon accessing the site, one should use the alphabetic locator to identify the "Computer Use" topic area, then click on this item for full access to the reports and associated tabulations of these data by both Census and the NTIA. Public-use microdata samples for further analyses are available for all of these data sets.

The Census Bureau currently is undertaking the development of a continuing yearly CPS supplement on computer and Internet use. This activity involves multiple federal agencies including Census, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the NTIA. The proposed questionnaire is currently in cognitive testing. The tentative goal is to field the first new yearly supplement in 2001.

Figure 1: Use of computers at work: 1997



ource: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 2: Ownership of home computers: 1997

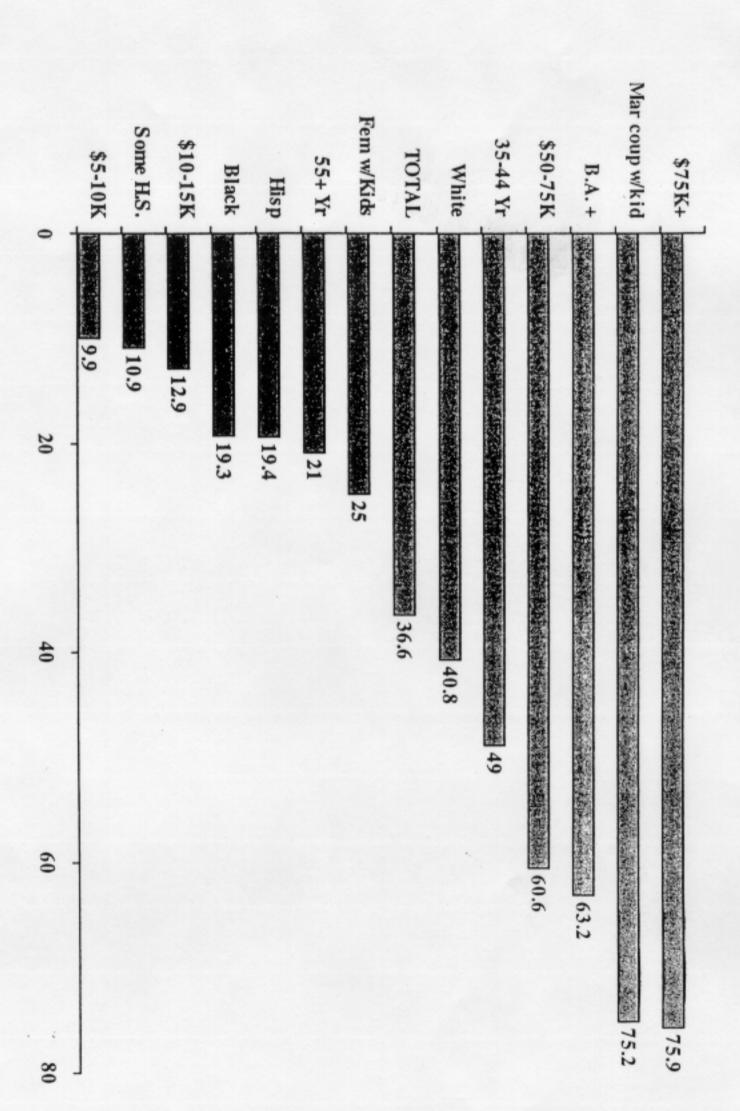


Figure 3: Use of home computers: 1997

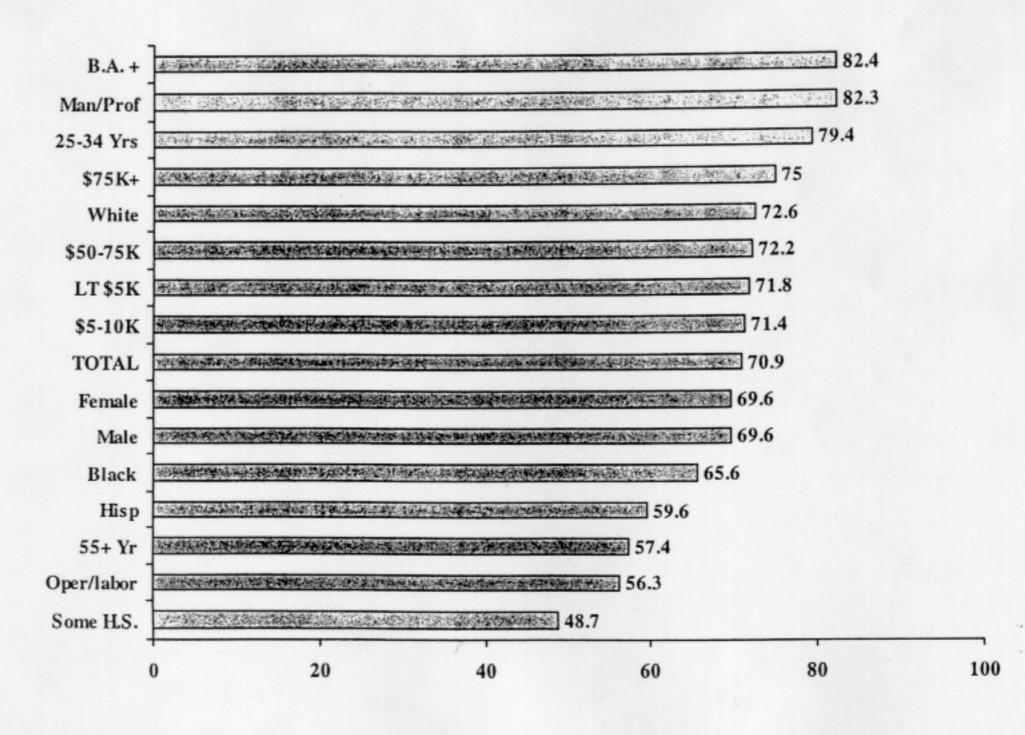


Figure 4: Using home computers for work: 1997

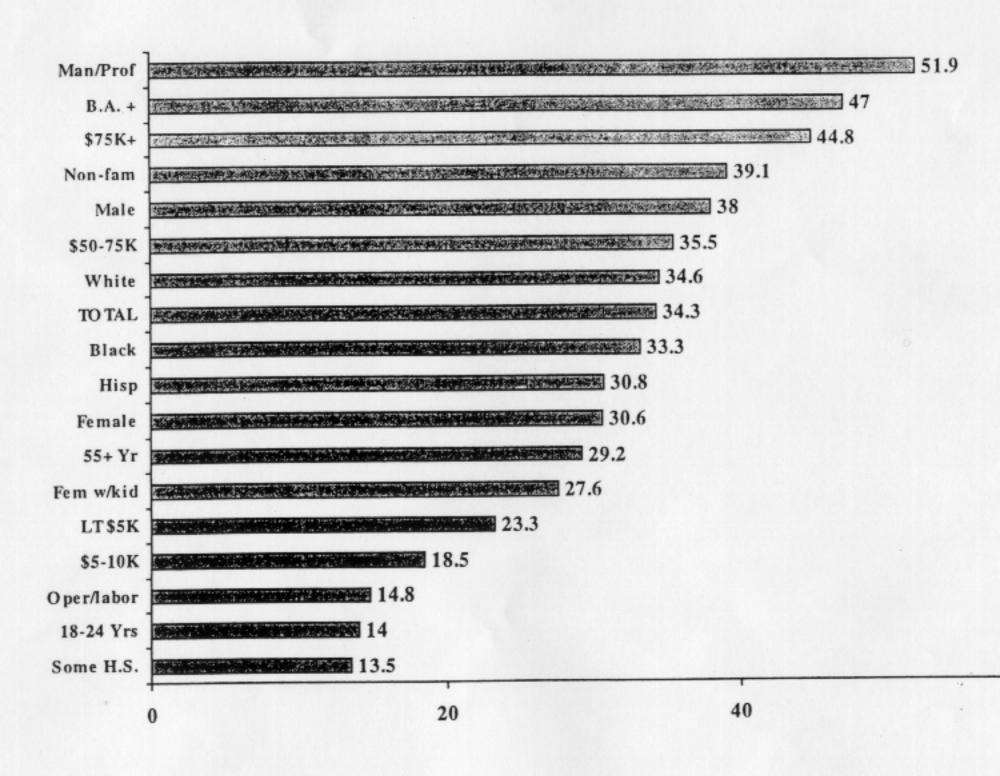


Table 1. Levels of Access and Use of Computers: 1984, 1989, 1993, 1997.

(In percent)

Access, use, and Age	1984	1989	1993	1997

Households with computers	7.9	14.4	22.8	36.6
1 12		!		
3 to 17 years:				
Access to a home computer	15.3	24.2	31.9	49.7
Use home computer/1	74.2	71.1	74.7	82.4
Use computer at school/2	28.0	46.0	60.6	70.8
Use computer at home or school	30.2	46.0	58.5	74.4/4
18 years and over:				
Access to a home computer	9.1	17.3	25.6	40.7
Use home computer/1	53.3	58.4	65.6	70.9
Use computer at school/2	30.8	43.6	53.8	62.3
Use computer at work/3	24.6	36.8	45.8	49.8
Use computer at home, school, or work	18.3	28.1	36.0	47.1

^{1/}Among people with a computer at home.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, October 1984, 1989, 1993, 1997.

^{2/}Among those enrolled in school.

^{3/}Among employed individuals.

^{4/1997} figure includes 62,000 at work users.

Table 2. Use of Computers at Work by People 18 Years and Older: October 1984, 1989, 1993, 1997 (Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population.)

Characteristic		1997			1993			1989		1984			
		Use comp at work	uter		Use comp at work	uter		Use comp at work			Use comp at work	uter	
	N I	N	8	N	N	8	N	N	8	N	N	*	
TOTAL	1129.1981	63,876	49.8	118,400	51,106	45.8	115,669	40,245	36.8	103,980	24,172	24.	
GENDER											1		
Male	68,801	30,332	44.1	64,279	24,414		63,416	18,960	31.6	58,563	11,715		
Female	59,397	33,544	56.5	54,121	26,692	52.4	52,253	21,285	43.0	45,417	12,457	29.	
AGE							7						
Under 25 years	1 16,178	6,007	37.1	15,366	4,965		16,699			18,091			
25-44 years	68,438		53.6	65,101			64,421						
45-64 years	39,751			34,357	14,707	42.8	31,171						
_	3,832					20.3	3,378	421	13.6	2,976	159	5.	
65+ years RACE											!!		
White	108,463	55,508	51.2	101,767	45,326			35,977	37.8	90,826			
	14,011			12,258			11,767						
Black	5,724			4,375		42.3	3,828	1,278	36.4	2,942	653	23.	
Other HISPANIC ORIGIN					1						!		
	12,733	3,843	30.2	9,208							,		
Hispanic	115,465			109,192	48,614	47.2	107,219	38,466	37.9	98,337	23,310	25.	
Non-hispanic EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	1220,000			1								_	
Elementary: 0-8 years	4,430	236	5.3	4,309	158	4.0							
Some H.S.: no diploma	9,391					13.0	10,112			10,239			
H.S. Diploma/GED	42,324		-			34.2	46,243						
Some College	37,291				16.821	52.6	25,539						
Bachelors degree or more	34,762		75.0		19,789	69.1	27,947	15,438	57.8	22,745	9,068	41.	
HOUSEHOLD SIZE	1				1		1						
1-3 people	79,937	41,253	51.6	74,279	33,234	47.5	72,083	26,337				•	
4-5 people	41,292			37,723	16,018	45.0	37,033	12,434					
6-7 people	5,650			5,306	1,659		5,548						
S or more people	1,318			1,092	195	19.5	1,005	152	15.7	1,368	143	11.	
REGION				1							5,168	24	
Northeast	24,337	12,097	49.7	23,422	9,922	46.0	23,845			22,187			
Midwest	31,063	15,472	49.8	29,247	12,757	45.8	28,578			25,638			
South	44,480		48.6	40,604	15,990	44.3	39,180	13,440		35,134			
West	28,318			25,126	11,438	48.2	24,066	8,916	39.1	21,021	5,603	23	
FAMILY INCOME	1			1	1					1 12 714	1,144	9	
Under \$10,000	7,186	1,789	24.9	8,139						12,714	•		
10,000-14,999	6,638	1,646	24.8							12,592			
15,000-19,999	6,109	1,821	29.8		1		•			12,050	,		
20,000-24,999	8,524	2,983	35.0							•			
25,000-34,999	17,220	7,484			1				5				
35,000-49,999	21,863	11,116	50.8	22,642									
50,000-74,999	25,501	15,622	61.3			1	1			:	NA	N	
75,000+	22,335	15,850	71.0			1							
Not reported	1 12,821	5,565	43.4	7,891	2,563	39.5	8,416	2,459	34.8	3,330	, ,,,,		
CCCUPATION	1							10 000		25,236	9,413	39	
Manag. and Proff	38,111						31,230						
Tech., Sales, Admin.	37,722		68.2				35,183				•	: -	
Service	16,758	2,752		1	1		14,356		10.2	1			
Prod., Craft, Repair	14,015	3,501					13,895		15.3	16,92			
Oper., Labor., Fab,	18,252					•	17,654						
Farm, Forest, Fish.,	3,340	311	9.3	3,264	262	8.5	3,350	140	4.4	3,430			

^{&#}x27;NA'=Not applicable. 1984 income figures have a maximum category of \$50,000+.

Table 3.

Households With Computers by Selected Characteristics of the Reference Person: October 1984, 1989, 1993, 1997 (Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic		1997		1	1993			1989		1	1984	
	Total House-		er in	Total House-	Comput	er in	Total House-	Comput	er in	Total	Compute	er in
	holds	Househ	old	holds	Househ	old	holds	Househo	old	holds	Househo	old
	N	N	1 8	N	N	3	N	N	3	N	N	
All Households	102,158	37,410	36.6	97,764	22,273	22.8	92,960	13,406	14.4	86,311	6,829	7.9
FAMILY INCOME												
Under \$5 000	4,417			5,337			7,509			9,512		
5 000-9 999	8,369			10,833			10,704				1	
10 000-14 999	8,921			10,777			10,973					
15 000-19 999	6,414		17.4									
20 000-24 999	7,658		23.0									
25 000-34 999	13,557			14,076			14,206					
35 000-49 999	14,305			14,220							1,570	
50 000-74 999	14,375			11,342							1,006	
75 000-	11,959		75.9					2,114			424	
Not reported AGE	12,184	3,221	26.4	7,512	1,348	17.9	7,493	844	11.3	4,790	314	6.6
Under 25 years	5,599	1,565	28.0	4,975	907	18.2	5,165	439	8.5	5,723	291	5.1
25-34 years	19,178			19,629	4,598	23.4	20,864	3,019	14.5	19,630	1,852	9.4
35-44 years	23,855			22,432		31.9	20,049	4,714	23.5	16,951	2,620	15.5
45-54 years	19,391			16,988		33.5	14,394	3,164	22.0	12,589	1,279	10.2
55- years RACE	34,136			33,739		11.6	32,487	2,071	6.4	31,418	788	2.5
White Not Hispanic	77,455	31,614	40.8	76,717	19,284	25.1	74,051	11,853	15.0	69,029	6,055	8.8
Black Not Hispanic	12,240			11,313		11.3	10,330	679	6.6	9,353	353	3.8
Other Not Hispanic	3,658		47.0			30.3	2,535	447	17.5	2,003	163	8.4
Hispanic	8,804				831	12.1	6,044	427	7.1	5,925	253	4.3
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			1								1	
Elementary: 0-3 years	7,740						10,008			11,687		
Some H.S.: no diploma	10,251	1,113	10.9	10,499			12,092					
H.S. Diploma/GED	32,489			32,737		,	30,613		9.1			
Same College		11,482			6,438		19,462				1,908	
Bachelors degree or more	25,217		63.2			46.9	20,785			17,543	2,880	
Not Reported HOUSEHOLDS:	0	٥	1	0	0		0			375	8	
Married Couple with Children <13	25,250	15,018					22,325		23.7			
Male Hhlder with Children <13	2,005	512		1,608		13.0						
Female Hhlder with Children <13		2,208;				12.1					432	6.7
Family Hhld without Children <18;		12,010					35.374					
Non-family Households EMPLOYMENT	32,114			i	1	1	27,499			23,847	893	
Employed				64,885			63,127			58,334	6,197	
Unemployed	2,439		25.4	3,252			2,251			3,035		
Not in Labor force	31,392	1	13.2	i	2,710	i	27,581	1,341		24,941	490	
Northeast	19,837			19,892			19,353			13,455		
Midwest	24,075			23,607			22,755			21,619		
South				33,821			32,022			29,153;		
West	21,878	9,4981	43.4	20,443	5,941	29.1	18.825	3,221	17.1	17,080	1,567	9.2

			With se	reputor et	tere
Christerials	portore	Total	Percent*	tions it	Forcord*
tetal, 10 years old are loves	199,706	14,990	0.1	2,257	57.7
10 to 31 years	15,207	1,403	2,0	156	57.3
22 le 35 event	12.644	644	9.0	490	50.2
25 to 34 years	40,227	4,120	19.5	2,021	85.4
25 to 64 years	20,722	5,000	12.5	2,500	51.3
45 to 54 years	22,245	7,142	0.0		43.3
55 to 64 years	27/00/2	1,070	4.0	401	ALD
th years, old and over	29,907	370	1.5	100	20,A
Rice: White	M8,833	12,107	9.0	7,151	124
Bleck	10,403	783	4.4	400	54.9
Oher	4,000	437	9.0	200	483
Hispanic origin:					
Vigaric	9.373	372	4.1	100	46.0
Non-Hispanic	100,476	14,621	9.4	1,647	53.5
Sec.	10,740	1,117	22	4,749	63.1
Terelo	10,545	7,702	1.3	3,000	42.0
Merital states:	193,119	10,112	10.7	5.430	91.1
Sirgle	25,948	2,913		1,870	905
Diversed, widowed, or sepa-	23,7.00	1,274	6.5	041	52.0
und	34.172	4.17		3,449	
Uses computer of week	2.357	1,357		7,767	
Vses computer at home"		3,531	1000	1576	
Wiles games	1,720	1,230		1,28	
School exagraments	3,117	3.11		2.117	
Heuseheld records	2,000	2,000		2.000	
Job activities	2,548	2.54		254	
Word processing	4,575	4.50		4.525	
Other upo		1,54		1,04	100.0
Manufacti type: Manufact couple	110,000	13,43	1 13.5	0,100	513
treate translation, no Qualit	24.000	1,30	2.5	91	61.
Male heaveholder, no specie		1,20		111	730
Region:			e 10.7	1.72	42
Mortimaci	30/807		-		
Michaest	42,000 57,501				
West	23,376				
Educational attrinents:			0 14		. 16.
Florenday: 2 to 8 years	20,000				_
High school: 1 to 3 years					
High school: 4 years	30,760				
College: 1 to 2 years	30,051				

Characterists:			Whee	epie e	leceso
or or other thanks	Art persons	Tetal	Persons*	Uses it	Percent
Employment status:					
Empleyed	103,960	11,050	11.2	0.709	60.0
fed fire	85,457	9,387	11.3	5,255	54.3
Partifica	10,513	1,908	11.0	937	415
Unemployed	7,460	481	6.7	254	50.1
Ref in Moor force	50,042	3,115	5.5	1,216	40,5
fundly income:					
Late Ber \$10,000	35,354	10.3	1.9	344	60.
\$10,000 to \$14,009	23,104	919	3.6	399	481
\$15,000 to \$10,000	19,200	1,000	5.7	5.00	50.6
\$30,000 to \$34,000	17,393	1,415	fi.31	731	. 517
\$35,000 to \$34,000	27,806	3,700	17.0	1,000	52.0
\$75,000 to \$40,000	11,431	1,579	17,0	1,054	535
\$60,000 or more	15,631	3,471	27.A	1.001	\$5.7
Income not reported	1,950	701	0.4	251	51/
Hensehold stor:					
1 to 3 persons	100,417	6,000	0.3	3,064	10.
4 and 5 persons	49,770	0,029	11.0	3,338	41.
5 and 7 persons	9,569	1,133	12.1	471	43.
a tensora er more	2,510	75.0	10.6	74	Э.
Occupation: Managerial and protessional.	20,554	1,96	17.0	2,000	84
Technical, pales, and admin- ishalive support	35,031	4.001	11,7	1.037	54
Service	15,246	935	0.5	207	
Deckins production, craft.					
Operators, biboness, and	14,420	1,710	8.5	025	54
Winkston	13.241	1.191	0.7	100	42
Farming, Investry, and fishing.	1,890	179		64	
Rever werked/not in labor ferre/Armed Forces	51,20	2.223	5.2	1,075	
brigate:	.,2.	2000	2.7	1,013	-
Agricultura	2.500	199	4.7	75	- en
16 kg	1,951	120		71	
Construction	2,897	917		335	
Hangischuleg	12,527	1,500	1	1/40	
Transportation, communities.				,,,,,	
uffilet	6,531	663		412	
Whalesale, and rotal trade	72,730	2,387	0,0	1,100	53.
Phones, Insurance, and red colols	2.000	757	115	477	
Service	35.194	4.395		2,730	
Fareshy and Reborks	196	75	- 60	23%	
Public administration	9.197	585		312	
Here's western't not by labor	2.131		1	313	30.
force/Agend Female.	54,350	2,373	1.3	1,015	40.

Officials leave their 200,000 persons.
Whilliple man allowed by cooperations.
Workerportaints and hadronical in Lane.

Table 4B. Use of Computers at Home by Adults: October 1989

			With co	omputer at	home
Characteristic	All persons	Total	Per- cent	Uses it	Per- cent
Total 18 years old and over	180,123	29,615	17.3	16,758	58.4
18 - 21 years	14,189	2.948	22.2	1,683	58.5
22 - 24 years	11,072	1,521	14.5	899	61.2
25 - 34 years	42,849	6,643	16.3	4,294	66.9
35 - 44 years	36,384	9,354	26.9	5,517	60.5
15 - 54 years	24,925	5,468	23.1	2,872	54.2
55 - 64 years	21,399	2,391	11.8	1.054	46.5
55 years old and over	29,306	1,290	4.6	440	36.0
Race:					
White	154,236	26,902	18.3	15,462	59.2
Black	20,007	1,573	8.4	733	50.6
Other	5,881	1,141	20.9	563	51.3
Hispanic origin: Hispanic	13,301	1,005	8.0	508	54.0
Non-Hispanic	166,823	28,611	18.0	16,249	58.6
Sex:					
Male	85,543	15,116	18.5	9,564	65.2
Female	94,581	14,500	16.2	7,194	51.4
Marilal slatus:				.,,,,,	
Married	108,442	20,602	19.9	11,576	57.7
Single	38,979	6,312	17.3	3,772	62.1
Divorced, widowed, or separaled	32,703	2,702	8.6	1,410	55.8
Uses computer at work	40,245	12,563	31.7	9,324	75.
Uses computer at home	16,758	16,758	100.0	16,758	100.0
Household type:					
Married couple	121,237	23,954	20.8	13,288	56.9
Female householder no spouse present	37,283	2,888	8.1	1,614	59.6
Male householder no spouse present	21,603	2,773	13.5	1,856	70.5
Region:					
Northeast	38,138	6,872	19.5	3,546	53.5
Midwest	43,785	6,855	16.2	3,928	59.2
South	61,691	8,957	15.2	4,995	57.5
Wesl	36,510	6,931	20.0	4,289	63.6
Educational attainment:	1777			1,200	
Elementary: 0 - 8 years	18,249	496	2.9	51	12.
High school: 1 - 3 years	21,141		6.5	409	33.8
High school: 4 years	70 205		13.0	3,804	45.0
College: 1 - 3 years	35.617		23,4	4,664	60.
College: 4 years or more	34,913	11,208	33.7	7,830	71.
Employment status:		1000			
Employed	115,669	23.055	20.9	13,818	61.
Full-time	97,811	19,246	20.6	11,606	62.
Part-time	17,858	3,808	22.4	2,211	59.
Unemployed	5,734	731	13.5	400	58.
Not in labor force	58,721			400	20.

			With computer at home						
Characteristic	All persons	Total	Per- cent	Uses it	Per- cent ¹				
Family income:									
Less than \$10,000	28,163	1,623	6.1	889	58.6				
\$10,000 - 14,999	19,572	926	4.9	485	54.2				
\$15,000 - 19,999	29,171	2,798	9.9	1,472	55.1				
\$20,000 - 24,999	14,781	2,125	14.9	1,147	56.4				
\$25,000 - 34,999	26,316	4,613	18.1	2,472	55.5				
\$35,000 - 49,999	27,196	7,475	28.5	4,359	59.9				
\$50,000 - 74,999	8,963	2,976	34.6	1,845	63.2				
\$75,000 or more	11,608	5,229	47.2	3,106	60.4				
Income not reported	14,352	1,848	15.6	981	55.3				
Household size:									
1-3 persons	118,759	15,010	13.3	9,361	64.3				
4-5 persons		12,697	26.2	6,522	53.1				
6-7 persons		1,586	19.6	769	49.7				
8 persons or more	1,803	324	19.1	106	36.1				
Occupation: Managerial and professional	31,800	10,092	33.2	7,050	71.2				
Technical, sales, and administrative	31,000	10,002	33.2	7,030	71.3				
support	36,695	7,580	21.8	4,470	60.4				
Service		1,871	12.8	782	43.8				
Precision production, craft, and repair	14,513	1,965	14.1	954	50.9				
Operators, laborers, and labricators	19,021	1.864	10.3	782	44.5				
Farming, forestry, and lishing	3,570	343	9.9	133	40.1				
Never worked / not in labor force / Armed Forces	59,218	5,900	10.5	2,587					
Industry:	33,210	3,300	10.5	2,501	46.0				
Agriculture	3,401	374	11.3	151					
Mining		113	16.5	62	42.1				
Construction	8.394	1.044	12.9	502	58.0				
Manufacturing	22,574	4,112	19.0	2,527	49.6				
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities					63.4				
Wholesale and retail trade	8,304	1,647	20.9	956	60.3				
Finance, insurance and real estate	8,112	4,001	17.5	2,185	56.5				
Services	39,500	1,954 9,181	25.5	1,257	65.6				
Forestry and lisheries	180	3,181	24.5	5,716	63.8				
Public administration	5,688	1,252	23.2	24	63.6				
Never worked / not in labor force /				791	64.7				
Armed Forces	59,218	5,900	10.5	2,587	46.0				

^{&#}x27;Nonrespondents not included in base.

		•Per	cent*			*Percent*	
		Uses	With			Uses With	
			comp-		% of		of
		-	uter		with		th
	A11				comp-	All any- at com	
Characteristics i	Persons	where	home	Number	uter	Characteristics Persons where home Number ut	
	187,405			30,165		ENROLLMEN'T	
18 to 21 years	13,169			2,396		Not enrolled 172,075 32.8 23.9 25,004 63	. 6
22 to 24 years	10,931			1,837		Below college 1,555 47.9 22.0 225 71	
25 to 34 years	41,099			7,375	73.8	College 13,775 74.7 47.4 4,936 77	.7
35 to 44 years	40,655			9,118	68.4		
45 to 54 years	29,213			6,166		FAMILY INCOME	
55 to 64 years 65 + years	21,046			2,248		Lss than \$10,000 23,976 11.4 6.8 1,065 68	. 6
05 + years	31,292	4.9	0.4	1,027	41.2	\$10,000 - 14,999 18,716 15.2 8.4 986 64	
RACE						\$15,000 - 19,999 13,960 23.0 12.5 1,058 62	
	158,927	37.5	26.9	27,417	66.7	\$20,000 - 24,999 15,842 27.7 15.3 1,464 62	
Black	21,361			1,582		\$25,000 - 34,999 27,724 36.5 21.2 3,661 64	
Other	7,117			1,166		\$35,000 - 49,999 29,987 46.3 31.3 5,855 65	
						\$50,000 - 74,999 25,382 60.3 45.9 7,561 67 \$75,000 and over 17,511 65.4 61.7 7,078 68	
HISPANIC ORIGIN						\$75,000 and over 17,511 65.4 61.7 7,078 68 Income not repor 14,306 24.4 20.2 1,437 57	
Hispanic	15,103	22.0	12.9	1,090	61.3	Income not repor 14,500 24.4 20.2 1,457 57	
Not Hispanic	172,302	37.2	26.7	29,076	65.8	HOUSEHOLD SIZE	
							. 6
GENDER							.1
Male	89,484			16,301			.3
Female	97,921	35.8	24.3	13,864	61.1	8+ persons 2,004 17.6 22.1 192 48	.3
MARITAL STATUS						OCCUPATION	
Married 1	110,938	37.5	29.4	20,482			.0
	40,927			6,811			. 2
Divorced/widowed	35,540	23.7	14.0	2,873	61.3		.9
						Prec.prod. craft 15,043 26.0 21.6 1,756 56	. 8
USES COMPUTER						Operators, labor 19,399 18.8 15.2 1,445 51	. 9
At work				17,493			.5
At home	30,165	100.0	100.0	30,165	x	Nevrwork/NILF/AF 57,353 10.7 15.4 4,241 50	. 9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE						INDUSTRY	
Married couple 1	123,425	38.6	30.4	23,199	64.4	Agriculture 3,294 19.1 19.9 413 64	
Female househlde	39,509	29.2	14.1	-3,432	65.0		.0
Male househlder,	24,125	33.8	20.0	3,516	76.5		.3
RECTON						Manufacturing 21,634 43.0 27.3 3,972 69	
REGION Northeast	38,368	34 3	25.6	5,774	62.2	Andreas Andreas Andreas Assess and Assess an	. 6
	44,597			6,991			8
	64,601			8,991		Finance, insuranc 8,509 74.6 36.0 2,124 72	
	39,840			8,410		Services 45,363 51.2 35.2 11,173 72 Forest/fisheries 186 36.1 28.8 33 (B)
	,					Forest/fisheries 186 36.1 28.8 33 (Public administr 6,301 70.6 34.1 1.554 74	
ATTAINMENT							.9
Less than 9th gr	14,609	1.5	4.5		12.7	MEVIWOLK/MIDE/AF 37,333 10.7 13.4 4,641 30	
9th to 11th grad	20,044	9.8	8.1		41.8	EMPLOYMENT	
High school grad	66,278	25.1	16.7	5,170		Employed 118,400 49.8 30.8 24,200 66	.5
Some coll/assoc	48,152	50.5	33.1	10,456		Full-time 98,877 51.4 30.6 20,171 69	
Bachelors +	38,322	63.4	48.7	13,845	76.9	Parcelling	1.0
						Unemployed 7,571 17.5 22.1 1,084 67	
						Not labor force 61,434 11.5 16.1 4,882 52	. 1

Characteristic	1	Use c	ompute	r at hom	e
1	Total				!
1	with	Yes	1	No	!
1	computer				
!	at home	Number	Pct	Number	PCT
ITOTAL	1 79,594	56,416	70.9	23,178	29.1
IAGE		1	i	1	i
18-24 years	10,788	7,562	70.1	3,226	29.9
125-34 years	16,442	13,049	79.4	3,393	20.6
35-44 years	22,609	16,713	73.9	5,897	26.1
145-54 years	1 16,854	11,687	69.3	5,167	30.7
55+ years	1 12,901	7,406	57.4	5,495	42.6
IRACE	1	1 1	1	1	1
White Not Hispanic		48,075			
Black Not Hispanic	4,875	3,197	65.6		
Other Not Hispanic	1 4,226	2,575			
Hispanic	4,313	2,569	59.6	1,744	40.4
GENDER	1	1 1	1	1	1
Male	39,646	28,598	72.11	11,048	27.9
Female	39,948	27,818	69.6	12,130	30.4
IMARITAL STATUS	1	1 1	1	1	1
Married Spouse Present	53,119	37,699	71.0	15,420	29.0
Married Spouse Absent	1 584	367	62.9	217	37.1
Widowed	1 1,933	883	45.7	1,050	54.3
Divorced	5,640	4,123	73.1	1,516	26.9
Separated	1 1,156	809	70.0	347	30.0
Never Married	1 17,161	12,534	73.0	4,627	27.0
JUSES COMPUTER AT WORK	1	1 1	1		1
lYes		32,124			17.5
INO		13,181			41.2
Without work	18,227	11,111	61.0	7,117	39.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE	1	1 1			
Married couple household		42,786			
Male householder		6,333			
Female householder	1 10,128	7,297	72.0	2,831	28.0
IREGION		1			
Mortheast		10,440			31.8
Midwest		13,188			
South		18,369			28.0
West	20,027	14,420	72.0	5,608	28.0
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	1	1			
Elementary: 0-8 years	1 1,296		23.6		76.4
Some H.S.: no diploma	3,203	1,560	48.7	1,643	51.3
H.S. Diploma/GED	20,397	11,829	58.0	8,568	42.0
Some College	26,031	19,090	73.3	6,940	26.7
Bachelors degree or more	28,667	23,632	82.4	5,035	17.6
JEMPLOYMENT	1	1			1 1
Employed		45,305	73.8		
Unemployed	1 1,677	1 1,241	74.0	436	26.0
Not in Labor force	16,550	9,870	59.6	6,680	40.4
ENROLLMENT	1	1			1 1
Not enrolled	68,839	47,816			
Below college	645		76.2		23.8
[College	1 10,109	8,109	80.2	2,001	19.8

Characteristic	1 1	Use c	ompute	r at home
1	Total			
1	with	Yes	1	No I
1	computer		+	
	at home	Number	Pct	Number Pct
1	+	••	+	
FAMILY INCOME	1 1	1	1	1 1
Under \$5,000	1,344	965	71.8	379 28.2
5,000.9,999	1,394	995	71.4	
10,000-14,999	1,988		64.8	
115,000-19,999	2.017		67.2	662 32.8
20,000-24,999	3,281	2,223	67.8	1,058 32.2
25,000-34,999	8,333	5,672	68.1	2,662 31.9
35,000-49,999	13,684	9,414	68.8	4,270 31.2
50,000-74,999	19,282	13,924	72.2	5,358 27.8
175,000+	21,438			
Not reported	6,832	4,510	66.0	2,322 34.0
HOUSEHOLD SIZE	1 1		1	1 1
1 person	5,279	4,721	89.4	558 10.6
2.3 people	39,681	28,540	71.9	11,141 28.1
4-5 people	30,014	20,486	68.3	9,528 31.7
6-7 people	3,889	2,286	58.8	1,603 41.2
8 or more people	731	383	52.4	348 47.6
OCCUPATION	1 1	1	- 1	1 1
Neverwork/NILF	15,808			
Manag. & professional	25,969	21,373	82.3	4,595 17.7
Tech., sales, admin.	1. 20,0391	14,902		
Services	5,558			
Prec. prod., craft, repair	5,602			
Operators, laborers, fab.	5,413			
Farm, forest, fish	1,205	696	57.8	509 42.2
INDUSTRY	!!		!	
Neverwork/NILF	15,808			
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	1,371		61.3	530 38.7
Mining	262		69.6	80 30.4
Construction	3,496			
Manufacturing	9,314			
Trans., comm., utilities	4,460			1,346 30.2
Wholesale/retail trade		7,660		
Finance/insurance/real estate	4,848			
Services		20,079		
Public administration	3,012	2,374	78.8	638 21.2

Table 5A. Uses of Computers at Home by Adults: October 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Median	Median	-						s reported	980		loc	Seh			Persons		
nzeq Meek qeks bet	sesu to befreque	19rttO	Percent	Learning to use	Percent	Word process- pni	Percent	dol. botslot	Percent	- Plouse blod sbroosi	JoM bellome	bellotn3	Percent	Video	using comput- ers at mond	-19q IIA enoa	nescherisüc
2.0	8.1	181/1	0.68	272,A	9.55	675,5	6.0€	2,860	S.05	3,117	809	157	5.2h	3,520	LGL'L	887,98f	18 years old and over
2	5.1	411	9.63	66E	23.9	841	8.01	84	13.2	86	50	284	5.58	463	PPL	186,287	8 to 21 years
2	8.1	96	5.73	284	9.65	111	9.65	LVI	39.5	961	12	201	53.2	Sev	969	12,644	36 years
2	9.1	419	7.09	1,590	32.5	258	38.3	500'1	3.55	101,1	161	122	6.85	1,266	129'Z	40,227	S to 34 years
2	8.1	163	V 69	689'1	34.5	998	8.0h	810,1	8.0h	710,1	161	96	0.65	621'1	2,508	30,623	5 to 4d years
2	8.f 7.f	162	5.88	219	38.3	337	0.85	422	0.74	PIP	19	ii	9.05	272	088	22,246	5 to 54 years
2	1.3	36	9.88 1.18	99 98Z	5.15 E.15	146	1.54	61	0.08	188 188	13	8	6.7 <u>5</u>	202	104	22,052	55 years old and over
	8.1	1,350	7.82	102,4	23.4						LVV	039					:0
2	6.1	16	1,18	248	20.9		5.1E	128	E.0h 1.hh	678,S	29 443	699	1.84	3,222	121,7	£69'91	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2	8.1	40	63.3	150	38.2		36.2	72	29.6	69	15	58	5.44	88	188	608,81 608,81	ther
	3.r	22	8.19		£.75		1.92	87	38.8	100	91						anic origin:
	8.1	899'1	6'89		0.55		0.75	2,812	5.05	3,053	767	617	43.0	3,455	Z69'L 991	726,03f	
2	6.1	1,002	8.83	2,793	32.9	1,560	8.51	NE0,S	0.54	2,044	175	181	2.84	2,289	847,4	80,240	-
2	9.1	847	5.68		32.9		2.75	828	7.8E	1,073	237	244	1.15	8ES,1	3,009	999'68	
	8.1	910'1	9'69	3,230	32.0	1,739	E.TE	2,025	0.54	2,336	596	697	0.25	2,479	5,432	011,501	:suleta lati
		333	6.88		D.EE		32.4	VV9	28.5	875	84	430	ETA	194	1,678	36,846	
	1.5	135	6.58	PLV	8.8£	250	6.44	162	8.84	303	99	12	39.0	263	81/9	0€7,0€	ivorced, widowed, or sepa-
	5.5	VLL	6.68	998'1	T.EA	1,503	9'69	2,050	A.TA	1,632	192	263	38.3	1,319	3,440	24,172	s computer at work
	1.1	1,144	9'89	3,619	S.IE	1,928	3.NE	2,135	8.8€	2,400	309	089	E.7A	7,927	581'9	116,980	sehold type:
	8.f	154	5.58	001	30.6	961	7.85	332	3.05	232	28	99	2.54	875	11/9	34,080	male household, no use present
	2.2	213	£.63	099	0.35	425	0.52	067	1,58	385	19	16	N.NE	350		18,726	esuods on ,blodesuod elsa
	0.1	333	0.88	906	9.0Z	428	T. SE	210	T.AE	003							iooi;
		331	6.50					613	38.6	V9L 689	101	105	A.0h	108	1,726	78,867	orthesettasedho
		413	8.72						5.15	906	IPL	184	0.95	196		42,063	Jaewbih
		342	7.83				0.44.0	LZ8	8.2h	898	991	177		1,026	1,880	336,55 168,78	······································
	.														0001	eze/ee	Vestional attainment:
		9	0.88					8	0.0S	8	2		0.85		00	20,055	ementary: 0 to 8 years
		338 52	5.18				9.7	200	2.82	99	11					21,888	igh school: 1 to 3 years
		675					20.5	707	T.NE	874						077'49	ligh school: 4 years
		636					31.8		7.5A 6.5A	51/2'1 198				1,076 1,076	3'084	30,952	eiom to steey & segello
	6.1	1,213	5.88	979,€	E.AE	Ter,S	0.Eh	2,702	8.15	2,626	403	ELV	6.24	2,863	6,288	086,501	ployment status:
	6.1	1,072	0.88	3,106	L.M.	1,800	VSV	620'2	1.55	2,30A			E.2h			/97'SB	mployedmployed.
		IPL			31.8	182	787	274	1.82	262						18,523	amil bed
		LV							34.6	88	38	1				7,463	beyoldment
	9.1	351	0.00	130	20.6	353	5.6	112	33.3	vov	04	233	V VV			ENE,882	Vol in labor force

Table 5A. Uses of Computers at Home by Adults: October 1984 (Numbers in thousands)

								Us	es reporte	d'							
Characteristic		Persons using comput-			Sch	lool	House-				Word					Median number	Median days per
	All per- sons	ers at home	Video games	Percent	Enrolled	Not enrolled	hold records	Percent	Job related	Percent	process- ing	Percent	Learning to use	Percent	Other	of uses reported	used
Family income:										-							
Less than \$10,000	35,358	344	175	50.9	73	28	124	36.0	86	25.0	99	28.8	242	70.3	58	1.8	3.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	23,105	389	188	48.3	36	24	172	44.2	149	38.3	115	29.6	262	67.4	78	1.9	2.5
\$15,000 to \$19,999	19,208	546	258	47.3	36	30	213	39.0	166	30.4	127	23.3	365	66.8	88	1.7	2.9
\$20,000 to \$24,999	17,393	704	381	54.1	58	47	277	39.3	212	30.1	184	26.1	436	61.9	133	1.8	2.6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27,906	1,689	846	50.1	117	122	682	40.4	531	31.4	456	27.0	1,008	59.7	349	1.7	2.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	21,432	1,854	843	45.5	177	121	723	39.0	751	40.5	665	35.9	1,120	60.4	368	1.9	2.6
\$50,000 or more	15,831	1,881	684	36.4	209	99	798	42.4	832	44.2	785	41.7	936	49.8	350	1.8	2.5
Income not reported	9,553	351	151	43.0	26	37	130	37.0	133	37.9	119	33.9	206	58.7	56	1.7	2.3
Household size:																	
1 to 3 persons	108,407	3,884	1,538	39.6	353	251	1,832	47.2	1,628	41.9	1,443	37.2	2,372	61.1	764	2.0	2.8
4 and 5 persons	49,270	3,328	1,665	50.0	288	221	1,122	33.7	1,087	32.7	969	29.1	1,923	57.8	627	1.7	2.4
6 and 7 persons	9,589	471	276	58.6	72	34	135	28.7	132	28.0	119	25.3	239	50.7	79	1.5	2.5
8 persons or more	2,519	74	47	63.5	18	1	29	39.2	12	16.2	18	24.3	41	55.4	11	1.8	2.:
Occupation: Managerial and professional .	20 504	2.000															
Technical, sales, and admin-	26,594	2,930	1,101	37.6	196	248	1,317	44.9	1,652	56.4	1,278	43.6	1,633	55.7	620	2.1	2.7
istrative support	35,031	2,097	nea	45.5	100												
Service	15,746	362	954	45.5	196	107	832	39.7	748	35.7	642	30.6	1,188	56.7	375	1.7	2.6
Precision production,	15,740	302	214	59.1	54	15	113	31.2	57	15.7	78	21.5	237	65.5	53	1.5	2.5
craft, and repair	14,420	635	384	57.3	28	31	275	43.3	202	24.0							
Operators, laborers, and fab-	,	0.00	304	07.3	20	31	2/3	43.3	202	31.8	140	22.0	422	66.5	119	1.8	2.4
ricators	19,741	569	358	62.6	57	41	196	34.4	78	13.7	112	19.7	395	69.4	109	1.0	
Farming, forestry, and fish-										10.7		10.7	333	05.4	109	1.6	2.7
ing	3,896	84	40	47.6	9	2	30	35.7	34	40.5	17	20.2	54	64.3	7	1.5	2.8
Never worked/not in labor force/Armed Forces																1.0	
Torce/Armed Forces	54,358	1,079	496	46.0	192	63	354	32.8	89	8.2	282	26.1	648	59.9	197	1.5	2.4
ndustry:																	
Agriculture	3,576	75	28	37.3	6	3	31	41.3	40	53.3	20	20.7	1 40		_		
Mining	1,061	71	44	62.0	3	5	34	47.9	26	36.6	20 27	26.7	46	61.3	5	1.8	2.9
Construction c	7,897	335	182	54.3	18	15	150	44.8				38.0	42	59.2	15	2.1	2.6
Manufacturing	23,522	1,483	705	47.5	96	78	684	46.1	148	43.6	93	27.8	229	68.4	51	2.0	2.5
Transportation, communica- tion, and other public utili-		,,,,,,	100	47.5	50	70	004	40.1	621	41.9	468	31.4	842	56.8	338	1.9	2.6
ties	8,031	472	236	50.0	31	27	242	51.3	144	30.5	133	28.2	222				
Wholesale and retail trade	23,730	1,166	591	50.7	125	62	398	34.1	348	29.8	306		323	68.4	.81	1.9	2.7
Finance, insurance, and real							500	٠١	340	29.0	300	28.2	663	56.9	-208	1.6	2.6
estate	7,096	423	164	38.8	29	19	192	45.4	179	42.3	151	35.7	229	54.1	91	1.9	
Service	35,184	2,338	920	39.4	212	213	892	38.2	1,177	50.4	974	41.7	1,364	58:4	442	1.9	2.5
Forestry and fisheries	165	4		(B)			2	(B)	3	(B)	3	(B)	3	(8)	442		2.7
Public administration	5,167	313	159	50.8	18	23	139	44.4	86	27.5	93	29.7	188	60.1		(8)	(B
Never worked/not in labor force/Armed Forces	54,358	1,079	496	46.0	192	63	354	32.8	89	8.2	282	26.1	646	59.9	197	1.7	2.5

B Base is less than 200,000 persons.

'Multiple uses allowed by respondents.
BBase is less than 200,000 persons

Table 58. Uses of Computers at Home by Adults: October 1989

(Numbers in Ihousands)

							oubnici,						loo	422				eoeU com-		Characteristic
I,uop 3/4	Elec Inori	-sleO esed	Tele- mar- pnilgal	Video	Graphics	-01 ^{cl} -m61 _Q pnim	-heard2 leads	osn oj buj rovu	qotakeQ -duq gnirtzil	-nitelluB brsod	Plonic Pusi- seen	Work	loM bolloma	Enrolled	House: Pold records	Provid Provid Providence	Por-	ioluq Is home	suos - Jüd IIV	
061 65	5	121	SI	1 11	H HI	1 61	502	961	98	15	F.11	521	LT	521	2.90	9.19	£ 6	857,81	151,081	novo tine blo zisay 81 leloT
0.0		86	9.0	6 99	E E1	9 11		4 11	1.5	EV	9.1	12	16	G UV.	1:0	6.62	611	ER9.1	681,61	22 - 24 years
6.0		091	1.0	0.92	21.1	0.111		111		65	6.6	C.9	6.0	12.9	30.65	8.58	0.01	668 668	11,072	SS - 34 years
136	_	C.81	1.5	T.Th		22.9		20.0		0.8	12.3	SH	5.01	1.0	2.0C	7.69	5.21	115'5	MBE,8C	35 - 44 years
b.E! 8.8		5.81	A.I	34.1		0.61		19.1		1.2	14.2	5.21	0.01	S.k	1,15	9.09	2.11	S18.S	24,925	AS - SA years
1.01 16.1		19.8	8.1 h.1	26.3		221		5.71	7.8	VV	1.c1	12.2	0.6	6.0	C.Ch	1.09	6.1	K20,1	21,399	55 - 64 years
1.61		6.01	0.0	E.15		6.61		553	1.2		12.2	5.4	I'V	20	0.02	5.82	5.1	OVV	90C.6S	Race:
12.9	s	E.11	5.1	8.Ch		0.61		261			2.11	621	2.7	121	1.95	1.58	0.Q1	581,21 CET	30,051 700,05	While
1.81 1.6		12.3	1.2	1.91		22.4		22.4			12.0	5.11	5.11	12.3	32.3	7.Sh 7.Sa	7.£	C95	188,2	Olher
801 5.2		7.81	h.!	3.7h		8.71		23.3	V 6	2.6	2.8	1.8	6.7	13.6	9.66	7.88	A.C	909	100.01	Hispanic origin: Hispanic
5.51 13.0		15.4	8.0	I.hh	6.81	1.61		19.4		8.8	5.11	1.51	EL	15.5	1.86	7.18	7.6	16,249	£58,881	Non-Hispanic
0.51 8.8	9	9.0S	9.1	9.65		9.45		7.61	6.8	1.7	7.51	1.81	8.0 9.8	9.11 9.51	6.15 6.15	5.92	5.11	P61'2	EA2,28	Sex: Malc Female.
211 50		12.5	11	4.86		£11		19.3						1.9	CIN	0.58	7.01	972,11	Shr.801	Manial status: borneM
0.C1 2.0		9.71	0.1	0.65		9.81 8.81		0.05	5.0	0.8	9.8	0.0	8.8 9.h	32.4	19.2	6.03	1.6	3.77.6	626'8C	Single
971 29		6.15	6.1	1.66		9.15		22.5	1.6	6.2	6.11	1.21	6.8	12.0	39.8	9.19	E.h	011,1	507,56	Divorced, widowed, or separated
T.C1 C.7		22.9	1.5	0.54		c.cs		5.81	8.01	9.9	5.11	9.61	9.8	6.7	8.05	S.88	S.ES	9,324	40,245	Uses compuler at work
1.51 0.8	s	6.21	5.1	SVV	0.81	1.81	9.61	19.2	58	6.2	9.11	6.11	8.1	8.01	▶.ac	2.09	0.11	13,288	7CS.1S1	Household lype: Remale householder, no spouse Female householder, no spouse
1.51 5.5	.	1.81	rı	0.05	6.71	6.91	C.01	21.8	6.8	8.5	C.01	211	6.8	1.55	0.50	6.58	6.5	P19'1	CBS.7C	Present Male householder, no spouse
P. DI 5.8	9	25.4	0.5	T. A.A.	24.6	E.8S	8.85	5.61	5.6	5.6	9.01	6.81	1.9	5.81	C.8C	5.88	9.8	958.1	21,603	Present
S. NI 2.2	S	1.21	13	9.hb	9.71	8.81		20.0	8.7	**	1.01	8,11	1.8	6.01	33.8	P.09	6.9	3.546	36,138	Northeast
1.01 N.		6'91	5.1	1.81		9.81		20.3	9.8	8.2	12.1	211	3.7	0.11	35.1	2.09	0.6	3,928	287,Ch	Midwest
12.2	_	8.21	5.1	1.51		8.61		2.01	A.7	9.9	10.6	12.9	2.7	13.0	8.7C	6.69	1.8	4,289	018,85	Wost
P.11 6.8	.	20.0	21	0.51	0.61	6.81	1.55	9.61	8.01	1.2										Educational allainment:
8.7 9.0		6.8	0.0	1.50		9.9		13.7		3.9	9.6	6.6	8.6	6.C	23.5	33.3	6.0	15	0.2.01	High school: 1 - 3 years.
P'S1 /2'6		7.3	2.4	1.18		0.61		29.3		2.0	h.a	V'S	2.9 6.5	C.Q	33.6	0.86	61	60h 608,C	20,205	High school: 1 - 3 years
0.51 5.0		E.01	6.0	5.62		1.21		20.1	6.3	8.h 6.d	0.11 7.01	6.9	8.8	8.55	0.25	h.08	13.1	199'F	719.2E	College: 1 - 3 years.
13.9		21.6	1.3	3.72		19.4		17.2	10.4	1.9	15.3	1.71	7.01	6.7	0.80	P.17	22.4	008.7	516,65	College: 4 years or more
0.C1 8.2	S	2.81	2.1	1.11	9.61	2.05	22.2	5.61	6.8	0.0	2.51	T.hI	h.8	0.6	2.7C	7.18	9.11	818,61	699,211	Employed.
1.CI N.8	9	20.0	6.1	0.25		21.8		9'61	56	6.3	0.61	16.2	1.6	0.2	S.0h	1.18	611	909,11	118,79	Full-lime omit-live
16 52		10.4	90	411		12.0		6.91	0.9	2.4	6.6	1.9	0.2	30.9	22.9	63.5	12.4	115,5	828,11 NCT,2	Part-lime
0 PL S'0	0 1	8.61	8.0	8.52	20.0	8.05	8.er	C.CS	15.0	2.3	5.01	SV	6.9	13.3	0.00	6.60	N' 1	l oan	10000	and a distance of the d

Table 5B. Uses of Computers at Home by Adults: October 1989

(Numbers in thousands)

											Use o	I home co	omputer '							
Characteristic	All per- sons	Uses com- puter at home	Per-	Word pro- cessing	House- hold records	Sci	Not enrolled	Work	Home busi- noss	Bulletin- board	Desktop pub- lishing	Learn- ing to use	Spread- sheet	Pro- gram- ming	Graphics	Video garnes	Tele- mar- keting	Data- base	Elec- tronic mail	Others don' know
Family income.																				
Less than \$10,000	28,163	889	3.2	69.3	33.7	31.3	8.8	12.6	10.7	4.6	9.6	28.0	25.3	21.5	25.1	41.4	0.9	21.8	3.5	10.7
\$10,000 - 14,999	19,572	485	2.5	57.7	33.8	21.0	7.4	6.8	11.3	6.0	2.7	29.7	18.4	21.9	19.2	51.1	1.9	14.4	3.9	8.5
\$15,000 - 19,999	29,171	1,472	5.0	52.1	32.8	14.9	6.2	9.0	11.5	6.2	8.8	22.6	17.0	17.3	16.0	51.4	0.6	14.7	3.6	16.4
\$20,000 - 24,999	14,781	1,147	7.8	56.5	37.5	12.0	4.7	7.8	9.0	5.8	7.6	20.4	16.9	20.6	17.3	50.3	1.5	14.9	3.3	12.5
\$25,000 - 34,999	26,316	2.472	9.4	56.1	36.0	12.2	8.3	10.3	11.8	5.9	8.3	21.8	18.2	20.0	17.2	48.0	1.7	16.2	5.2	14.5
\$35,000 - 49,999	27,196	4,359	16.0	62.2	37.2	11.2	9.2	13.3	11.8	6.3	9.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	19.7	45.9	1.5	18.3	5.6	11.4
\$50,000 - 74,999	8,963	1.845	20.6	66.4	36.2	9.6	7.9	14.2	8.8	5.7	7.3	15.6	20.1	17.6	19.2	42.1	1.1	16.0	4.7	12.6
\$75,000 or more	11,608	3,106	26.8	68.2	37.6	9.4	6.5	17.3	12.5	4.8	9.0	13.1	25.1	16.6	19.3	36.4	2.1	18.6	7.5	13.1
Income not reported	14,352	981	6.8	57.9	34.9	109	85	10.5	13.0	5.4	9.2	17.6	18.5	16.3		34.5	1.8	15.0	5.2	16.9
Household size																				
	118,759	9,361	7.9	64.6	39.6	12.8	6.3	14.4	12.0	5.9	9.2	20.1	23.9	20.5		39.7	1.6	19.6	6.2	13.4
4-5 persons	50,948	6,522	12.8	58.4	32.9	12.1	9.5	10.4	10.9	5.5	8.0	19.2	17.0	17.6	17.6	49.2	1.4	14.7	4.4	12.8
6-7 persons	8,613	769	8.9	53.1	23.8	13.9	10.0	8.5	8.7	5.2	6.0	17.0	11.4	15.3	14.8	53.2	0.5	9.9	1.8	9.1
8 persons or more	1,803	106	5.9	50.9	26.4	8.5	4.7	12.3	11.3	1.9	15.1	7.5	5.7	11.3	15.1	41.5	0.0	5.7	0.9	18.9
Occupation:																				
Managerial & professional	31,800	7,050	22.2	69.2	39.1	7.1	11.5	18.2	12.3	6.3	10.6	17.9	26.8	22.0	22.3	38.8	1.5	22.2	6.5	13.6
Technical, sales, and							1000	100							1					
administrative support	36,695	4,470	12.2	59.8	37.6	11.9	6.0	13.6	13.8	5.5	8.4	18.8	19.5	19.1	17.9	45.4	2.2	16.9	5.5	13.0
Service	15,306	782	5.1	56.0	29.3	22.6	5.2	5.1	10.4	6.3	7.3	21.5	15.2	19.3	14.6	56.1	2.2	12.0	2.6	14.3
Precision production, craft, and															1					
repair	14,513	954	6.6	41.0	40.0	7.9	4.4	8.1	12:1	6.3	6.9	25.9	17.4	21.9	16.4	61.0	1.0	12.2	4.6	11.8
Operators, laborers, and																				
labricators	19,021	782	4.1	40.2	27.5	12.8	3.1	4.2	7.3	4.9	3.3	22.3	9.7	13.2	15.7	61.9	1.0	7.7	2.9	9.7
Farming, forestry and fishing	3,570	133	3.7	45.1	26.3	13.5	4.5	6.0	25.6	0.8	6.8	24.8	9.8	6.8	8.3	35.3	0.0	10.5	2.3	9.0
Never worked / not in labor																				
lorce / Armed Forces	59,218	2,587	4.4	60.4	29.8	27.0	3.8	2.2	5.3	4.7	6.4	21.0	11.8	12.6	14.2	41.2	0.5	10.4	3.4	12.6
industry:																				
Agriculture	3,401	151	4.4	54.3	27.8			16.6	31.8	1.3	6.6	17.9	11.9	7.3			0.0	9.9	2.0	11.9
Mining	692	62	9.0	37.1	41.9			16.1	12.9			12.9	17.7	14.5			0.0	16.1	9.7	17.7
Construction	8,394	502	6.0	45.4				9.4	21.7	2.8		21.1	12.7	17.1			0.2	10.8	2.4	9.6
Manufacturing	22,574	2,527	11.2	572	42.1	8.0	6.1	18.4	9.5	7.0	9.3	18.9	27.5	26.4	24.1	52.6	1.6	21,1	7.0	13.0
Transportation, communication						1									1					
and other public utilities	8,304	956	11.5	53.6				14.0				20.4	23.5	22.0			3.0	17.7	7.4	11.0
Wholesale and retail trade	24,061	2,185	9.1	52.7	34.6	15.1	5.0	12.9	11.6	5.0	6.4	20.4	19.0	18.0	17.6	51.0	2.4	14.5	5.2	11.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	0	1000																		
C	8,112	1,257	15.5	64.2				18.2	15.5			19.6		17.7			1.9	20.9	7.1	13.2
	39,500	5,716	14.5	69 2				13.5	12.9	1	1	18.1	20.5	19.0		1		18.5	5.0	14.4
Forestry and listienes	180	24	13.3	75.0	1	1			0.0	0.0	4.2	50.0	1	20.8		1	1	8.3	0.0	0.0
Public administration	. 5,688	791	13.9	67.4	50.2	6.8	90	10.4	9.6	6.8	10.1	22.6	25.5	23.1	18.5	46.6	2.1	22.6	. 5.2	13.5
Never worked / not in labor Force / Armed Forces	59,218	2,587	4.4	60.4	29.8	27.0	3.8	2.2	5.3	4.7	6.4	21.0	11.8	12.6	14.2	41.2	0.5	10.4	3.4	12.0

^{&#}x27;Multiple uses allowed by respondents.

Game	Lien	brograms	usilduq	saseq		to work	teations	Calendar		Keebţud	Analysis		smod Ja	All	olfzinsta
6.3															
	90 2 '6	4,722	712,8	289'9	21/1	785,S	169'9	926' v	5,623	001,8	119'9	1.91	30,165	501,781	er of persons
															РЕЯСЕИТ
61	3. SE	1.21	9.05	1.55	8.8	9.8	8.15	16.4	7.8	8.7S	9.41	1.91	30,165	301,181	fal
	6.8	0.9	12.2	8.7	5.2	1.1	6.8	6.3	8.4	5.8	6.4	18.2	2,396	691,61	o 21 years
	£.05	1.6	6.81	15.2	1.3	1.6	15.2	1.61	1.9	9.91	6.11	8.91	1,837	10,931	SO 24 years
SI	1.96	15.4	22.6	23.2	1.7	11.5	2.55	1.81	3.01	3.0E	16.2	9.11	S16, T	660,14	o 34 years
2	7. 10	7.71	21.9	24.3	5.9	1.01	9.62	16.7	9.6	6.06	15.5	22.4	811,6	40,655	o 44 years
1	35.2	18.4	22.2	25.2	8.8	5.6	24.6	6.81	6.T	1.10	15.9	1.15	991'9	29,213	o 24 years
	A. TE	2.71	0.71	9.55	1.8	9.6	23.6	6.91	1.8	1.66	6.31	1.01	2,248	51,046	o e4 years
s	8.20	1.61	1.71	8.15	2.6	9.6	23.6	15.3	5.7	8.85	13.5	6.6	1,027	21,292	ears and over
	b.SC	8.21		c.ss	7.2	9.8	22.0	1.91	7.8	28.4	7.41	C.Tt	21,417	156,927	
	3.25	16.0		€.61	9.8	2.7	6.61	8.81	8.8	24.2	12.9	A.T	1,582	190'12)
2 (51.9	12.6	7.61	8.15	9.7	1.6	22.4	0.41	Z.7	2.02	0.01	16.4	1,166	111,7	
															HISIGO SIN
,	c.es	5.51	0.05	C.81	6.8	1.7	1.15	7.91	5 6	V 66	1 61	6 2	000 1	201 31	MIC ORIGIN
	A. SE	8.21		22.3		9.8	21.9	1.01	Z.8 T.8	23.4 28.0	12.41 7.41	S.7 9.81	970,85	501,21	anic
		0101	0:03	0.22	010	010	0117			0.03		6.01	920'62	172,302	нтерептс
				5 50											яз
	34.2	8.71		26.9						6.16		18.2	16,301	181,68	
. 8	29.6	1.61	0.71	9.91	1.5	0.8	9.81	8.41	1.9	8.62	1.6	2.11	13,864	156,76	ју
															SUTATS JAT
6	6.2C	1.01	8.02	22.4	8.8	6.8	S.SS	0.71	p.8	8.00	6.41	2.8t	20,482	806,011	par
	20.0			8.81				0.41	8.8	T. TI	12.6	9.91	118,8	726,0A	ус
: 8	8.46	9.61	7.55	2.85	6.3	9.01	0.75	3.81	10.8	8.0C	1.71			015,86	J.
															advi d lous
	32.A	8.81	9.61	7.05	6.3	8.7	20.5	8.21	8.7	B.7S	8.61	8.81	661,65	123,425	FHOLD TYPE
9	26.6			1.05										39,509	Te ponsepyqen
2	3.96	8.81	6.85	33.5	1.01	9.11	P'00 .	21.6						24,125	ponsepjqer
9	29.8	15.2	0.81	7.02	8 9	2 8	30 0	0 21		. 30	3 31				NOI
	3.16													896,86	. theat
				21.0										169'00	Jsak
	32.6			24.0										109,46	43
9	23.6	0.15	6.01 1	A. MI	7.5	0.0	T. h	12.5	1.7	22.3	0 2		32	003 77	TNJMNIA
	71			5.8										609'11	s than 9th grade
	32.3			1.11	1									\$0,04 872,88	to 11th grade
8	3.00	7. 11	6.61	C. 61		9.9	BALLOW AND							48,152	h school graduate e college, assoc.

						/									
6.61	1.85	6.6	16.4	3.11	1.6	1.1	6.71	6.51	7.9	7.05	6.9	\$.T	4,241	626,78	Never worked, NILF, AF
8.55	8.75	P.C1	C. ZS.	P. SC	6.8	1.8	6.8S	9.81	1.11	3.56	9.81	7.45	1,554	100'9	Public administration
(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(0)	(a)	(8)	(8)	(a)	(a)	(8)	6.71	23	981	Forestry/fisheries
8.81	7.0C	9.91	5.55	2.6S	5.8	1.6	6.CS	8.01	6.6	C. 9S	0.81	9.45	C71,11	42,363	Services
9.71	S. M.	0.61	7.61	5. 15	6.4	3.61	7.CS	8.71	6.8	9.56	1.15	0.85	2,124	609'8	Finance, insurance, realestate
4.61	9.82	7.91	C.81	C. 61	1.2	5.7	E. 71	15.2	€.8	2.65	11.2	6.41	106,6	26,193	Wholesale/retail trade
9.02	6.00	15.0	0.02	1.55	4.8	8.61	8.15	2.21	6.6	8.05	0.71	3.11	1,620	9,224	Trans.comm.other public util
20.15	1.85	12.3	9.55	8.15	e. T	0.51	S.SS	15.8	9.8	2.1C	3.11	4.81	3,972	\$C9'12	Manufacturing
24.5	9.50	6.00	3.01	20.5	5.0	1.0	8.05	1.71	8.7	0.66	C.CI	3.11	066	969'8	Construction
2.91	1.86	8.55	2.92	0.85	0.11	5.91	35.2	5.15	2.02	1.84	1.15	5.61	144	CST	Quinim
9 91	1 00	4.16	2.61	7.71	0,8	9.5	12.4	€.8	6.5	3.44	0.01	2.51	413	3,294	Agriculture
															YATSUGNI
19.9	1.85	5.6	16.4	9.41	1.6	1.1	6.71	12.3		1.03					
7.81	33.2	5.56	2.41	8.81	7.0	0.0	4.11	F.01	7.9	7.05	6.8	A. T	4,241	626,78	Never worked, MILF, AF
23.9	28.0	9.61	9.81	1.11	8.4	7.1	6.11	9.61	5.0	6.11	9.01	4.6	CPC	3,646	Farm, forest, fish
8.45	8.46	8.61	2.91	9.91	8.9	0.7			5.7	7.55	1.8	A. T	244,1	19,399	Operators, laborers, fab.
25.1	25.3	4.11	8.61	15.0	9.5		8.81	8.81	5.01	P. SC	7.6	7.11	1,756	15,043	Prec.prod.craft, repair
7.61	7.56	0.71	4.er	22.22	6.8	8.5	8.61	9.21	6.9	0.81	T.T	7.6	267,1	019,71	Service
1.71	5.46	9.91	1.45	A. 75		1.6	8.15	8.81	5.8	2.65	3.61	0.15	606,8	915,66	Tech.sales.admin
V 21	t vi	9 91	1 76	A 70	C. T	6.51	2.02	7.81	1.01	8.00	S.0S	7.20	12,336	806, 46	Managerial & professional
															OCCUPATION
24.5	8.15	9.61	22.5	8.51	▶.6	€.€	9.51	0.11	6.C	9.02	9.1	9.6	192	5,004	8 persons or more
0.15	8.62	7.21	5.81	8.71	C.C	1.8	0.81	9.11	6.8	c.cs	5.6	6.61	761,1	769,8	6-7 persons
9.91	0.62	15.0	T.81	2.02	0.8	8.7	₽.05	T. br	T.T	7.82	12.0	4.15	911,116	666'19	4-5 persons
19.2	3.45	1.91	0.55	8.65	1.9	€.6	1.65	9.71	9.6	9.62	8.81	1.41	17,630	154,765	1-3 persons
															HOUSEHOLD SIZE
1.01	6.46	5.81	9.71	16.4	6.4	0.0	8.71	3.71	6.9	1.75	6.61	0.01	7CF,1	14,306	Income not reported
9.71	32.6	15.6	21.6	0.95	6.8	12.9	0.92	1.81	6.8	6.65	9.02	A. 0 h	840'4	119'21	\$75,000 and over
19.2	\$.SE	15.5	0.15	4.65	7.2	5.6	6.55	15.4	8.8	1.85	15.0	8.62	199'1	28,382	666'74 01 000'05\$
19.2	5.55	15.0	9.81	0.02	0.6	T.T	1.61	15.3	6.8	7.92	9.11	2.61	998'9	296'62	666'69 01 000'56\$
8.15	0.16	16.4	6.15	E.SS	7.9	6.9	21.3	18.2	5.6	8.85	12.4	13.2	199'6	27,724	\$25,000 to 34,999
5.35	7.56	19.2	8.55	23.4	8.9	6.4	9.02	7.81	1.6	6.16	1.11	9.2	1911	15,842	\$50,000 to 24,999
6.65	0.06	1.61	7.71	8.21	1.0	A.C	7.11	12.9	10.4	24.4	9.01	9.7	1,058	13,960	666'61 01 000'51\$
1.65	8,75	13.4	22.5	16.2	9.7	6.4	7.15	8.61	9.2	8.15	14.2	6.3	996	914'81	666' 11 01 000'01\$
5.02	7.55	8.11	20.3	8.91	9.8	9.6	9.91	12.0	8.8	9.71	T.T	4.4	1'002	53,976	Less than \$10,000
															FAMILY INCOME
18.2	2.90	8.71	9.62	5.75	1.7	7.61	0.92	8.81	10.4	9.56	1.61	2.00	C64, T1	901'19	Uses at work
															COMPUTER USE
2.71	9.81	1.6	6.71	2.11	7.1	5.2	0.81	3.51	E.7	3.41	12.0	8.86	966'1	277,C1	соудейе
4.55	8.S	0.01	6.8	7.4	9.1	9.1	1.6	e.c	6.5	6.8	6.4	2.41	552	1,555	ретом соттебе
0.02	1.86	6.91	21.3	S.ES	0.9	6.6	8.55	6.71	0.6	7.06	15.2	8.61	\$2,004	270,571	
0 00													100 30	320 021	ENROLLMENT
0.02	28.3	9.6	15.9	9.11	1.6	1.1	6.91	12.4	9.9	P. 02	9.8	6.T	4,682	161,434	Not in labor force
p. 92	2.62	12.1	23.6	7.91	6.6	2.2	8.05	0.61	8.9	6.61	13.0	C. M	1,084	178,7	nemployed
6.71	7.55	16.2	16.2	15.2	7.0	5.6	1.71	12.4	0.9	7.61	2.6	9.02	4,029	19,523	Part-time
9.61	1.26	5.71	22.5	7.85	8.9	6.11	24.0	6.81	8.6	7.16	5.71	20.4	171,05	248'86	Full-time
3.61	1.00	0.71	21.4	23.9	6.3	1.01	6.55	6.71	5.6	7.62	6.21	\$.05	24,200	118,400	
6 01	,	0 21	, ,,	0 00			- 50				-				houndand

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							tuemutt	School As		Program-					
a	pwou	1	process	teket	e	spects	Not enro	Enrolled	Sales		esn of	Весогая	pnatuess	Graphics	aracteristic
6.	878,8		962,91	756		6,612	2,419	9,550	10,568	118,5	61219	29¥'S	959,1	901,1	anser of users
															PERCENT 3
,	06		2.10	1.1		9.15	0.8	8.11	0.20	C. 6	9.05	1.81	8.8	9.11	fal.
	28.4		8.18	6.0		2.7	e.S	8.18	0.11	c.a	6.71	1.8	6.0	S.9	to 21 years
	7.61		9.19	6.0		1.81	8.8	0.86	42.0	€.8	8.81	12.3	A.S.	1.51	to 24 years
	2.16		9.19	E.1		T.CS	2.T	1.11	1.6€	0.11	21.6	19.3	5.2	6.91	to 34 years
	32.5		62.5	5.1		22.2	2.01	7.2	6.25	7.6	9.65	6.61	6.8	6.81	to 44 years
	. MC		7.10	6.0		1.85	6.6	1.6	28.2	1.01	9.81	20.2	6.9	14.3	to 54 years
	r. TS		7.68	1.1		1.65	8.8	1.1	25.5	C.7	16.5	0.61	5.8	0.61	to 64 years
	1.61		0.88	7.1		8.81	1.1	6.0	24.1	1.8	8.81	6.61	0.9	6.01	years and over
											, 00		,,	, ,,	33 971
8,	28.8		1.50	1.1		1.55	9.T	6.11	35.4	6.6	20.1	6.81	8.8	8. M	ick
	52.0		51.4	9.0		9.71	8.6	14.0	32.4	0.11	23.6	8.81 2.C1	6. b	2.61	190
θ.	.cs		60.4	b.0		23.0	6.7	6.81	7100						
															PANIC ONIGIN
3	25.5		5.88	7.0		6.81	5.7	0.91	8.16	12.3	24.9	8.61	5.6	6.11	panic
9	28.6		7.19	1.1		22.0	1.8	9.11	0.86	9.2	20.5	1.81	9.8	9.11	Hīspanic
															R30
8.	3. SC		1.65	1.1		26.5	5.7	E. 11	7.65	12.2	21.5	19.2	0.7	6.81	9
	c.cs		6.69	7.0		9.91	0.6	6.51	29.6	0.9	2.61	6.91	T.C	9.6	are
															SUTATS JATI
						3 66	9 8	0.8	E. ME	8.8	1.15	19.4	1.9	5. 11	beir
	31.0		0.19	1.1		22.5	1.8	9.66	8.86	6.6	8.81	13.2	6.6	1.31	dys
	18.5		65.0	7.0 9.1		25.9	0.6	6.8	7.16	8.11	21.5	7.0S	9.9	3.91	79
	32.5		0.00												SEHOLD TYPE
_				٠,		2 00	0.0	0.01	1.20	5.8	20.4	7.71	1.6	2.61	ried couple
	28.0		9.68	0.1 E.1		2.02	0.8 E.01	9.81	8.0C	9.6	21.3	0.81	8.1	6.61	ale householder
	2.65		5.68 4.68	2.1		h.16	0.9	8.81	A. ec	16.4	21.4	1.15	8.9	1.65	e householder
															NOI
						3 00	0 2	2 01	2 66	0.01	0.15	8.91	6.1	6.31	theast
	28.7		6.68	1.3		20.5	8.7	5.01	7.5C C.8C	0.01	1.61	6.71	6.8	A.C!	jes*
	25.0		1.18	0.1		8.15	8.5 6.8	9.01	8. PC	6.6	21.0	6.91	6.8	1.11	43
	29.62		65.4	1.1		20.8	e.7	7.11	P. NC	0.01	2.12	21.0	6.8	12.6	1
															AINMENT
9	3.71		26.3	0.0		6.6	1.2	7.6	46.3	e.c	9.81	8.7	0.0	5.41	s than 9th grade
	h. T		C.0>	9.0	1	7.8	7.5	23.6	A. 7A	6.S	C.81	1.6	1.1	5.8	to 11th grade
3	19.3		7.95	8.0		1.51	6.8	8.8	41.2	0.9	7.81	9.11	8.1	h. !!	etenbeng Loodas, A
6	22.5		P. 65	1.0		2.81	6.3	6.05	A. 0C	6.7	1.15	16.2	1.8	9.61	s coffege, assoc.

					,						race.	yns to s	gin may b	Note: Persons of Hispanic ori
7.1	1.6	0.01	V. 69	1.0	2. 11	C. A	6.02	3.16	6.6	9.61	1.11	1.1	5.01	Never worked, NILF, AF
0.5	0.7	1.46	5.99	6.0	C. AS	7.8	7.9	3.76	8.01	7.15	8.61	1.6	0.71	Public administration
(8)	(8)	(g)	(8)	(0)	(8)	(8)	(a)	(8)	(0)	(a)	(8)	(a)	(8)	Forestry/11sheries
8.1	1.8	9.66	£.78	0.1	22.0	9.11	4.11	3.16	8.6	7.65	7.02	8.4	15.3	Services
1.1	S.T	0.86	5. 49	6.1	8.85	8.8	6.7	0.66	6.6	6.81	6.81	12.1	8.61	Finance, insurance, realestate
1.5	7.9	22.4	5.88	9.1	7.81	6.8	6.91	9.80	0.6	1.81	0.91	0.6	8.61	Wholesale/retail trade
6.1	€.6	5.75	6.88	2.1	24.6	4.8	C.8	39.2	2.11	1.11	15.8	7.2	5.91	Trans.comm.other public util
S.S	E. 7	32.5	7.95	1.2	2.7S	2.7	6.2	7.15	8.01	8.81	0.81	6.3	8.71	Manufacturing
2.3	6.3	\$. PC	4.84	7.1	22.4	C. A	1.7	V. 9C	5.6	19.4	7.91	6.T	7.61	Construction
8.1	8.11	8. TA	9.69	0.0	5.76	3.5	E.7	S. MC	7.41	2.72	1.65	5.4	25.9	Guyuyn
1.5	6.7	1,85	8. 11	1.0	6.11	0.6	5.8	0.16	4.4	7.41	6.6	6.8	4.T	Agriculture
														YATSUONI
7.1	1.6	0.01	1.68	*. 0	5.41	6.4	0:07	7:40						
A.S.	6.7	26.5	8.54	1.0			8.02	3.12	8.8	9.61	4.41	1.1	5.01	Mever worked, MILF, AF
5.1	9.T	13.6			0.81	9.6	6.01	1.76	0.3	1.81	8.9	5.8	8.6	Farm, forest, fish
			6.64	5.0	8.11	7.4	4.61	8.03	6.8	7.31	12.5	1.C	1.61	Operators, laborers, fab.
7.1	5.8	25.0	46.2	6.0	1.61	1.8	T.T	0.44	2.01	6.15	8.91	8.4	9.61	Prec.prod.craft, repair
3.1	1.0	8.41	6.58	6.0	6.11	7.8	23.5	6.Sh	S.T	1.15	6.11	9.S	1.01	Service
7.1	9.9	4.75	6.19	9.1	21.3	8.8	5.61	T. MC	5.6	6.81	6.71	1.6	6.41	Tech.sales.admin
6.1	4.8	7.60	6.79	5.1	5.85	4.11	4.9	6.16	4.11	6.55	9.15	5.2	6.91	OCCUPATION Managerial & professional
6.0	2.2	7.71	5.15	1.5	9.2	1.11	6.91	\$. TE	6.5	0.75	13.6	1.6	13.5	8 persons or more
9.5	7.8	1.55	8.12	9.0	1.21	0.6	16.2	0.05	6.3	0.65	1.41	6.4	6.41	e-1 bersons
9.1	9.9	26.4	1.88	0.1	7.81	6.6	12.7	1.78	8.7	22.2	6.91	6.4	13.6	4-2 becaous
3.1	6.8	€.0€	1.19	5.1	24.5	0.7	8.01	\$.CC	8.01	19.4	5.61	0.8	15.3	1-3 becsous
														HOUSEHOLD SIZE
4.4	8.6	0.85	0.88	9.1	4.81	5.9	9.6	7.25	8.1	6.81	5. 11	1.1	12.5	Income not reported
0.5	4.8	7.46	7.78	8.1	7.75	6.8	0.6	6.16	4.11	8.61	7.61	8.8	6.41	1940 bns 000,872
1.2	7.7	A. 1C.	5.29	6.1	22.5	6.6	6.6	6.86	1.6	0.15	1.61	0.9	9.61	\$50,000 to 74,999
7.1	1.8	7.02	9.72	9.0	h.et	8.9	7.6	h. 26	1.7	6.81	6.81	5.4	6.61	666'61 01 000'50\$
2.1	5.8	8.65	6.09	8.0	8.61	2.8	7.11	1.01	1.8	8.65	7.61	6.4	6.21	\$25,000 to 34,999
1.1	8.6	8.65	8.85	7.0	0.02	6.6	9.91	9.90	1.01	2.6S	9.55	7.9	7.81	\$20,000 to 24,999
0.1	4.01	9.61	6.88	5.0	0.01	8.4	0.91	8.86	6.8	C.02	9.01	2.3	2.41	\$12,000 to 19,999
2.5	9.6	20.3	8.22	1.1	15.4	8.8	28.3	6.90	7.6	22.4	6.41	1.6	15.3	666'91 01 000'01\$
6.1	1.7	9.11	8.18	1.1	20.6	1.4	6.46	3.60	6.6	1.65	6.61	6.6	1.71	Cest than \$1,000
.,		3	0.13		3 00			3 00			0 01			FAMILY INCOME
7.1	6.7	0.86	6.28	8.1	2.85	1.6	8.1	8.46	6.11	8.05	2.12	0.7	E. 71	Uses at work
														SOU RETURNOS
7.1	5.2	9.21	P. 69	9.9	18.2	0.0	6.69	6.€€	6.8	A. 25.4	9.11	3.1	13.4	Coffege
5.0	5.1	8.6	6.91	0.0	8.7	0.0	9.69	6.12	e.c	9.81	6.4	9.1	T.T	ветом соттейс
7.1	6.8	5.16	8.09	5.1	8.55	7.6	0.0	1.86	6.6	7.61	2.61	6.9	6.41	ENROLLMENT Not enrolled
8.1	1.6	6.6	9.69	6.0	C. br	1.4	8.52	9.66	6.6	2.61	9.C1	8.1	10.4	Mot in labor force
2.2	6.11	12.4	62.5	8.0	1.71	1.6	1.41	1.70	C.7	8.62	16.2	1.4	15.0	unemployed,
1.2	5.9	2.02	6.69	9.0	6.21	1.8	1.00	32.5	6.5	8.61	8.61	5.4	1.01	Part-time
8.1	9.7	A. 25	1.10	1.1	25.3	9.5	6.8	8.35.8	6.01	6.02	1.02	8.9	16.5	Full-time
7.1	1.7	9.50	8.19	5.1	7.62	8.8	1.6	35.2	10.2	7.02	1.61	1.9	15.4	Employed
														EMPLOYMENT

able 5D. Uses of Computers at Home by Adults: October 1997

varacteristic		Wo	Word Proc	essin	-	:	. 0	: bu	-		E-Mail		:
	Use	Yes		2	<u> </u>	Yes	-	:	-	Yes	-	o Z	:
	ter			:			: ;		: -	Lagran	+ -	: 4	: 6
	home	3 :	Pot N	umber	Pot	umber		mber	0 .	-+	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +		FC.
)TAL	,416	39,748	70.5	,668	29.5	4,6011	3.6	,815	6.4	1770,8	.s	62	u)
	7		- 12	288	6.0	471	9.	160	0	,240	8	32	7.
- 54	13.049	9.054	69.4	66	9.0	,000	6.0	,042	4.0	315	4	,73	-
45 .	16,713	_	70.3	98	9.7	,054	8.2	,659	1.8	381	7	33	i i
2. 24 years	11,687	8,528	73.0	3,159	27.01	5,488	47.0	6,199	53.0	5,264	45.01 6	423	55.0
+ ye	7,406	5,139	69.4	,26	9.0	58	4.	,825		0/0	<u>-</u> -	, 32	-
ACE	-	- 000	- 4	4	- 4	1 29	- 67	6.78	5.7	1,821	5.4	25	4
	48,075	33,906	20.07	0 4	0 0	9 6	3 .	1.81	9	1,148	6.8	9	4.
Not	3,197	2,248	71.0	731	28.4	9501	36.9	1,625	63.1	1,171	1 5.5	404	54.5
ther Not Hispanic	2,5/5	1,844	6.1	0 0	; -	97	6.	59	-	937	6.5	,63	6
ispanic	2,303	200	3						-		-		
ENDER	28.598	18.963	66.3	63	3.7	3,2	ന	S	53.7 1	C	48.1 14	,843	51.0
are	27,818	20,785	74.7	7,033	25.3	3	0.8	6,459	9.5	1,32		4.9	o o
ABITAL STATUS			_		-		-		- ;		- 5		u
	37,699	26,	69.7	CA	0.3	S (9 1	9,54	0 0	0 10	2 -	5 5	
Spouse	367	_	70.1	110	29.9	166	40.2	102	0.40	214	35.5	2695	64.5
	1 883	_	69.5	56	0.5	5 6	. u	0 4	. d	78	- 67	333	6
ivorced	4,123	c,	71.9	15		0 0	. a	7 6	0 0	tr (· 69	ω	7
aparated	808	_ '	71.5	23	1 0	2 5		- un		6	2	,62	is
ever Married	12,534	9,054	72.2	4.0		5		2	,		-		
SES COMPUTER AT WORK	-			0	0	96	17.6	6.16	0.3	.83	9.3	,28	0
es es	32,124	7 995	60.7	5.186	39.3	4,597	34.9	8,584	65.1	4,705		8,476	64.3
	11,10		68.5	9	5.	9	6.4	7,07	3.6	,53	0.8	,57	o,
ithout work									-		- 5		
OUSEHOLD LITE	42,786	29,680	69.4	5,	0	,87	4.4	3,91	0.	99	3.6	= :	· u
ale householder	6,333			1,698	26.8	3,037	48.0	3,296	52.0	3,416	20.00	1 303	. 0
	7,297	5,433	74.5	98	'n	,68	6.8	4,60	2	200		3	,
AMILY TYPE	_	_	_				- 0	0	-	44	,	5	7
arried Couple w/ Children <18	24,759	16,	67.	4 .	2	- 0	D 0	9 6	. 0	3011	0	(D)	6
seholder w/ C	_	_	64.5	2 6	0 0	2 6	0 4	5 6	9 40	74	6	55	7
emale Householdr w/ Children <18	-				30.00		4. 4.	11.525	56.8		44.8	1,195	55.2
amily Households w/o Children	20,298		11.	n c	0 0	- un	6.0	4.52	4	4,492	9.	,88	œ.
Ion-family Households	8,381	6,4/3		5		2					-		
EGION	10.440	7.069	67.7	37	ci.	17	0.	6,26	0.0	S	7	5,878	56.0
Ortheast	13,188	9,060	_	4,127	31.3	5,824	44.2	7,363	55.8	(C)	- :	0 0	
1110	18,369	12,644	_	5,72	-	17	· .	0,19	0 4	20,00	==	63	, 0
lest	14,420	110,975	1.97	44	e,	42	o -	200	,		-		
:DUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	_	_				- 0	6	20	w	0	6.5	S	e,
:lementary: 0-8 years	302		33	0 0	5 -	σ	9 0	1.17	, m	20		90	6
	1,560		5 1	_ "	24.5		39.1	7,200	6.09	3,849	32.5	1,979	67.5
i.S. Diploma/GED	11,829		6 6	20,00	· a	86	1.2	11,22	60	36	 	0,85	œ.
e de	080'81	10,037		4 96	; -	-	9.1	12,01	0	47	2.8	1,16	
sachelors degree or more	750'57			3							-		3
MPLOYMENT	45 305	132.135	70.9	13,17	9.1	20,56	5.4	24,74	4.6	20,54	5.3	4,763	5 6
:mployed	1.241				30.5		35.6		64.4	531	42.8		2. 65
Inemployed	9,870	9		3,11	1.6	9	6.5	6,27	3.5	6,0	9.0	ò	3
TOT IN LABOR TOTOE		-	-	_						0	- "	961	56.
Delloca to	47,816	,816 32,838	68.7	14,978	n	22,409	0 0	25,4	20 0	20,83	20.00		70.6
telow college	491	282	-	21	45.6	42	m	004		2		:	:
		:	:	:									

Table 5D. Continued (Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population.)

Characteristic		Ward	Word Proces	ssing			: *	: 6	- 1		E-Ma	4	
	Use					Yes	-			× :		Z	:
	at home	Number	Pct Num	- +	ct Nu	mber	Pct IN	umber	Pot	Number	Pot	Number	Pet
ENROLLMENT	_	-		-	-		-				_		
College	8,109	6,628 8	81.7 1,	480 18	8.3 2	1091,	26.5	1656,5	73.5	4,078	50.3	4,031	49.7
FAMILY INCOME	_		-	-	-								
Under \$5,000	962		72.6	64		3	'n	CV	'n	-		6	0
8,000.9	988	_	71.6	82		0	0	O		0		O	0
10,000-14,999	1,288	_	19.99	30		0	-	00	æ.	0		œ	0
15,000-19,999	1,355		6.69	408 30		525	7.	830	61.3	547	40.3	808	29.7
20,000-24,999	2,223	_	67.4	25	9	N)	4.	36	-	8 4		38	'n
25,000-34,999	5,672	764	4.	908		5	2.5	9		17		00	-
35,000-49,999	9,414	_	<u>е</u>	186	<u>ω</u>	9	6.5	,22	5	,82		53	0
50,000-74,999	13,924	_	.2	1900	<u>ω</u>	1111	9.0	8	6	25		,66	in.
75,000+	16,070		8.	888	2	8	7.3	46	is	,37		69	7
Not reported	4,510	2,939 6		571	8	85	0.	99,	o	,67		83	ci.
HOUSEHOLD SIZE	_	_	-	-	-		-						
1 person	4,721	_	_	025 2	7.	38	4.0	34	o i	4	-	2,27	ω.
2.3 people		_	71.6 8,	112 2	4.	O	5.5	,64	4.	,04	'n	46	4
4.5 people	_	_	9 10.	551 3	<u></u>	36	0.8	CA	0	65	ci.	1,83	7
5.7 people	2,286	_	63.2	842 36	6.8	804	35.2		64.8	783	34.3		65.7
3 or more people	383	245 6	63.9	38		ø	is	CI	1	ന	4	252	'n
OCCUPATION		-	_	-	-		-			1		!	
Neverwork/NILF			~	993 3	0.	42	6.5	96		79		5,57	m (
Hanag. & professional		_		689 2	5	55	9.4	85	0	5	-	35	
Tech., sales, admin.	_		71.8 4,	206 2	8.2 6	,575	44.1	8,327	55.9	6,591	44.2	8,312	00.00
Services	3,451		0.	278 3	0.	9		37	· a	12,	· ·	22	
Prec. prod., craft, repair	-	1268	0.	684 4	0	20	5.1	0,		32	· ·	22	9 0
ors, lab	3,046	_	.6	473 4	4	CA .	7.0	6	· ·	(1)		= ;	· (
Farm, forest, fish	969	352 5	20.5	44 4		(C)	œ	co.	-	0	, D		
INDUSTRY	_		_	-	-					1		:	
veverwork/NILF	9,367	_	68.0 2,	<u>е</u>		CA	ė			3,795	50.5	- 1	, n
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	841	_	25.3	76 4			i	0)		n I		00 0	, o
"lining"	183	1001	7.3	78 4	1.	0	6.3	æ		-		9	0
Construction	2,201		9.	33 4	4	90	8.5	13		86		33	0 1
:lanufacturing	6,771	418	2	353 3	<u>ω</u>	25	8.0	5		2		,76	0
Trans., comm., utilities	3,115	1,993 64	0.	121 3	ō.	53	9.3	157		44		. 68	e .
"holesale/retail trade	1,660	5,133 67	0.	527 3	<u></u>	99	9.1	99		18		47	. w
=inance/insurance/real estate			72.7 1,	043 2	7.3 1	1968		1,930	50.4	1,768	46.2	2,057	53.8
Services		15,472 7		607 2	6.	84	4.01	23		8		4	ci i
Public administration	2,374	1,738 7	73.2	636 2	8	8	3.7	33		80		32	'n
					::::	::::			:	:	:	:	

haracteristic	Des	Desk-top	Publishin	shing			. se			aphic	/Desig		Das	
	Yes	:	: -	: .	Ye	:			Ye		: 2		Yes	
	Number	: 5	÷ = .	Pct	Number	Pot	Numbe	Pot	ipe :	Pct	Numbe	Pct	Numbe	
-OTAL	9,881		.5 46,535	:	130,259	. 6	26,157	6.4	14,564	25.	53	74.2	14,723	
	857	11.3	6.705	88	4.64	4	2.91	9.0	1,69	c,			29	
25-34 Vears	2,394	18.	_	81.	17,71		5,33	6.0	3,40	6.1	9'6		40	-
	3,345	20	-	37 80.0	9,161		7,552	45.2	4,684	28.0	12,028	72.0		-
54	2,175	18		81.	5,38	0.9	6,30	0.4	3, 13	· 0	יים ו		64	
55+ years	1,109	15.0	6,297	82.	3,36	4	40,4	0	20,1	i	-		ħ.	
White Not Hispanic	8,583		39,492	82.	126,06	4.2	22,01		ന	6.0	58	4.	10	
	519	16.2	_	83.	1,67	2.5	1,52	7.	8	5.5	2,38	4	74	-
Not	375	4 4		90 85.4	1,203	46.7	1,371	53.3	640	24.8	1,935	75.2	665	
dispanic	405	15.7	2,165	94	1,3		1,25	ò	-	;	2	0	n	
Jane H	4.885			82.	16,46	7.6	12,13	ci.	,73	7.0	8,0	6	14.	-
emale	4,996	18.0	22,822	2 82.0	113,798	49.6	14,020	50.4	6,829	24.6	20,988	75.4	6,312	
AARITAL STATUS	_	_			_			_ !	1	- ;	6	,	,	
Spouse	6,957		8		19,66	ri u	n a	47.	- 0	n a	w w	4 0		
Jarried Spouse Absent	133	18.0	750	92.	7 45	, 0	o u	4 4	0	. 6	1 0	9	- 0	==
Vidowed	713	1 2		82	2.24	. 4	88	45	4	1	97	is	-	
Separated	127	- 5		2 84.3		58.7	334	4		28.6	578	71.4	-	-
sever Married	1,884	15	10,	85.	7,21	7	CI	42.	o	4.	C	5		-
JSES COMPUTER AT WORK			_							-		1	,	
	6,604	_	_	79.	16,8		15,279	47.6	9,417	e 6	22,707	70.7	10,250	
97	1,731	5	= 1	00	7,53		,64	1 12	1,50	5.0	24,0	- u	24	
Without work	1,546	13.9	9,565	. 86	2,87	i	3	:	2	:	-			
LD TYPE	7 560			68	120 71		20.07	6.9	10.87	5.4	96	4	9	
Married couple household	1,180	18.6	5,153	31 81.4	3,458	54.6	-	45.4	1,751	27.6	4,582	72.4	1,961	
remaie householder	1,141			84	4,09	6.1	3,20	3.9	1,93	9	36	6	7	-
=AMILY TYPE			-		_					-				_
77	4,600	18.6	20,159	.18	113,79	ů.	Θ	4	6,403	5.9	18,356	4	9 0	
wale Householder w/ Children <18	127	18.6	_	8	_	58.2	286		172	25.1		74.9	189	
Female Householdr w/ Children <18	321	14.0	_	. 86	1,47	4 0	9 9	in 0		0.0	1,68	. u	4 6	
Family Households w/o Children	3,221	15.9	770,71	4 6	12,01		0 0	, r	2,000	9 4	00	· -	· CV	=
you-family Households	1,0,1	3.6	· _		7	;	3	:	-	;				_
A COLON	1.611	15.4	8,829	84.	5,16	0	,27	0	,27	1.7	8,17	œ	55	-
Zine Strain	2,307	17.5	_	1 82	7,332	55.6	5,856	4.44	3,395	25.7	9,793	74.3	3,383	
South	3,059	16.7	5	83.	110,23	in	13	4.	,62	5.2	3,74	4	7	
Nest	2,904	1.02	_	79.	7,53	i,	88	7	,27	9.6	0,14	0	90	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			_	_	_				- ;	,		(
Elementary: 0-8 years	16		_	94	19	6	110		च (· ·	200	· 0	0 0	
no di	127	8.1	1,433	9	1,07	00	8 6	- 0	8	4 6	1,25	. a	03	
H.S. Diploma/GED	1,475	12.5	0 1	4 87.5	-	60.6	199,4	4.65	2,573	27 1	13 926	72.9	4,813	-
ede	-	0.01		1 00	00,00	· u	88	; «	. 4	4 7	7.14	,	.64	
Bachelors degree or more	0,080		20,00		6,01	;	3	;	-	-				_
EMPLOYMENT	335	18.4	36.970	8	124.38	63	CV	9	~	6.9	ന	3.1	12,547	_
Employed	218	17.6	1,023	31 82.4	_	57.6		42.4		26.1		73.9	8	-
Unemployed	1.328		8.542	86	5.16	2.3	0	7	9	-	0	9.0	1,877	
	п.			_									0	
Not enrolled	8,453		17.7 39,363	82.3	25,729	53.8	22,087	46.2	12,252	25.6 3	35,564	74.4	12,623	
		:			:			:		:				
202														

Table 5D. Continued (Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population.)

Characteristic	Dest	-top	hing		Games	e s		Gra	aphics	phics/Design		Das
	× es		8	. >-	:		-		:			, ×
	Number	Pct	Pot	Number	Pct	Number	Pot	Number	Pct	Number	Pet	
ENROLLMENT	_		: _	_	-	-	-				-	
Below college	1 40	-	9	1 330	67.1	162	32.9	108	21.9	384	78.1	39
college	1,388	17.1 6,721	82.	0		3,908	œ.	2,204		5,905	72.8	
FAMILY INCOME			_ :			- !		- :		- ;		
Under \$5,000	155		83.			470		231		734		272
5,000-9,999	115	11.6	00 0	775		8 4 4	41.0	307	23.7	100		182
10,000-14,999	1 2 4	11.511.198	0 8		4 4	5 60		357	2 00	1266	73.6	250
20 000-24 999	374		83	-		906		544	4	ω.		475
25,000-34,999	931		83	6				-	ω.			25
35.000-49.999	1,646	.5 7	82.	5		4,005		2,495	ė.	0		2,356
50,000-74,999	2,543	_	81.	7.		-		-	œ.	-		17
75,000+	3,070	19.1 13,001	80.	17,		-		-	'n	11,979		99
Not reported	1969	15.4 3,814	84.	2,		-		-	6	4		981
HOUSEHOLD SIZE	_	_	_									
1 person	958	3	79	N	48.0	2,453	52.0	1,361	28.8	m.	71.2	1,574
2-3 people	4,814		83.	-	i	4		E .	. a	100		65
4-5 people	3,662	6.	82.	5	'n	90		ci i	2.5	5,25		8
6-7 people	354	.5	84	u .	9	8		514	vi o	11		0) (
3 or more people	69	24.3 290	75.	215		168		1001	o.	283		25
OCCUPATION				,		,		6		;	o	
Neverwork/NILF	1,256		86	187	i i	9 4		5 5		141	, c	-
& prof	4,841	10	4.77.4	10,194	47.7	11,180	52.3	6,341	29.7	15,032	74.0	2 058
Tech., sales, admin.	2,048		200	2 5		2 .		2 2		200		
	3/2	10.8 3,078	0 0	3 6	. u	200		0 0		9 6	, 4	702
prec. prod., craft, repair	370		9 2	2 0	; a	95) 4		300	. 60	524
Coeracors, racorers, racor	75		89	38	4	-		ത		60	w.	140
RY RY											_	-
Neverwork/NILF	1,256	13.4 8,111	86.	4,876		4,491	47.9	1,953	o.	-		1,751
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	1 97	-	88.	4		406		5	œ.	(10)		191
printh	1 28	15.3 155	84.	1117		65		109	is	12		41
Construction	326	14.8 1,875	1 85.2	1,359	61.7	842	38.3	528	24.0	1,673	76.0	537
Manufacturing	1,163	17.2 5,608	82.	æ		-		1,906	œ.	86		1,873
Trans., comm., utilities	485	_	84	-		-		75	4	33		a 0 1
"holesale/retail trade	1,166	_	84.	4,493		3,167		1,949	ė i	- 1		- (
Finance/insurance/real estate	11/9	63	82.	œ.		-		96	si o	82		4 0
Services	4,275	5,	78.	-	0	-		5,661	· ·	4 !		D 4
Public administration	412	17.4 1,961	82.	CA.	Ni I	-	47.8	630	6	ŧ :		
	:											

											:		
Characteristic													
	٥	Data-bases	5	S	pread-	sheets	- †		Inter-	net	+	Scho	01
	· on	z		Ye	_	Z	-	Ye	-	Z	- :	7.6	
		Number	Pct	Numbe	-	: 8		pe :	: 5	ap e		d E	Pct
TOTAL	26.1	26.1 41,693	73.9	16,172	8.7	0,245	.3	4,956	. 2	,460	80	8,198	. 4
AGE		_							- ;	-		,	
-24	17.1		82.9	1,411	18.7	6,150	81.3	3,349	24.4	6,213	51.5	2,2301	1.0.1
.34	28.1	9,643	20.00	5 0		20,0	, w	350	0.0	36		48	4
35-44 years	29.2		70.8	64	. 2	03	8	,251	6.	43	10	,73	4
50+ Years	26.2	5,465	73.8	94	6.3	5,46	6	,68	6.2	,72	6	60	
		_			-	!	(,	- 5	,	u	10	-
	26.5	35,319	73.5	0 1	1.6	0	0 0	63	20.0	4 9	· ·		. 4
	23.5	_	76.8	- (6. 6	32	7.7	ח יי	0.0	2 5	; u	- 4	
Other Not Hispanic	25.8	1,909	74.2	128	23.3	1,847	77 61	1018	90	1.551	60.4	272	10.6
Hispanic	21.9		1.0	-	4	מ	:	5		2	;		;
GENDER	00	_	70 6	90	0	9	7.5	4.13	9.4	46	0	60	7
Male	200.4	21 506	10.0	6 884	24.7	20.934	75.3	10,820	38.9	866.9	61.1	3,107	11.2
	7.77		?	3		2	;		-				
STATUS	010	2	73 0	20	o	44	0	S	3.6	4	10		4
Spouse	20.00	20,000	0 0	, -	; -	25		14	8.9	22	-	2	
Married Spouse Absent	2000		77.3	. 0	. 63	1	9	œ	2.7	0	7		
Dawodin	280	0	71.5	3 6	; ;	80	· m	79	3.6	32	100	0	4
Divorced	0.00	u _	77.2	5 5	· (7)			329	40.7	480	59.3	128	15.8
TO D	23.0	0	77.0	3.0921		4	w	9	7.4	59	ci.	O	ø.
Never Marriage AT WORK	2								-		-	-	
	91.0	_	68.1	57	9	0,55	4.	,62	8.6	49	-	0	
מ פו	17.4	110.885	82.6	2.348	17.8	10,834	82.2	4,979	37.8	8,202	62.2	1961	6.0
200m			80.4	25	0	8,85	6	34	9.1	,76	0	0	
HOLOGICA TO TOPE							_	_	-				
Married couple bousehold	25.8	.,	74.2	90	ω.	0,73	-	,59	3.4 2	19	œ.	O	9.0
tale bouseholder	31.0	4,372	0.69	N	34.8		65.2	3,406	53.8	2,927	46.2	,25	ö
Temale householder	23.6		76.4	1,911		5,38	6	96	9.0	33	o,	66	6
		_					_		-				
Married Couple w/ Children <18	24.9	118,597	75.1	-	7	œ	6	0	is	S		0	4
Male Householder w/ Children <18	27.6	_	72.4		28.0	4	72.0	309	45.2		54.8	117	17.1
3	20.5	-	79.5	2	2	1,77	7	16	3.4	55		24	
Family Households w/o Children	26.5	-	73.5	CV	6	-	0	-	4	co		4 (÷ .
Non-family Households	30.2	_	8.69	,86	4.	5	3	,36	2.1	5		, 58	ò
AEGION								0		10	u	48	4
Northeast	24.5	7,883	75.5	53	4 (4 6	i .	5 6	, u	0 4		9	4
Midwest	25.7		74.3	,82	·	99	· .	5 4	ō ō	5	. u	5.5	6
South	25.7	13,651	74.3	5,222	28.4	13,147	0.17	6 440	24 7	7 9711		2,203	15.3
	28.5	10,354	71.8	3	-	00		-	: -	5	;		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			9 00		0	1	on on	56	ω.	4	-		
Elementary: 0-8 years	4. 0		2.00	1771	11.3	1.383	88.7		34.2	1,026	65.8	78	5.0
	17.0	- 0	82.8	. 26	6	9,56	0	98	3.7	7,84	10	74	9
	25.2	_ =	74.8	4	7	9	6	5	6	0,77			
	32.4		67.6	.55	9	5,07	6	90	==	1,56	m.	,82	0
Bacherora degree		2							_			6	
Dayof dead	27.7	32,759	72.3	-	0	38	69.3	C	45.5 2	4,698	54.5	7,290	7.6
Unemployed	24.2		75.8		27.4	901	2.6	200	4 .	100		7 -	
Not in Labor force	19.01	7,993	81.0	-	Ö	95	9.	3,73		D	-		
ENROLLMENT	_	_ :		0	0	0 0	0	20.810	43.512	7.006	56.5	6,300	13.2
-	26.4	26.4 35,193	73.6	13,885	23.0			:	:	:	:	:	:::
		:											

Table 5D. Continued (Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population.)

Characteristic		Data bases		รัก เก	oread.	sheets			Inter-net	net		Log-in Schoo	ot o
	Yes	2	1	Yes	-	. N	1	Yes				, × es	Ī
	Pet	Number	Pet		Pot 1	Number	Pct	Number	Pct	Numbe	Pet	Number	Pet
		*******	*****	*******	:	+	+	******	•	-	-	***************************************	
ENROLLMENT	_	_	_	-		-		- 1					
Below college	1 7.9	453	92.1		00	451	91.7		36.1	e .	63.9	22	4.4
College	25.4	6,047	74.6	2,246		5,863		3,968		4	51.1	1,876	
FAMILY INCOME		_	-			-			,			(
Under \$5,000		693	71.8	282		683	70.8	447	46.3	218	53.7	9	· ·
666,6-000,8	18.3	812	81.7	206		78		389	· 0	909		141	4 0
10,000-14,999	18.5	1,049	81.5	286	22.2	1,002	- 1	459	35.6	929		200	
115,000-19,999	19.5	1,095	80.8	288		90		542		5 0		120	· a
20,000-24,999	21.4	1,749	78.6	461		76	6	8		1,404	63.2	225	10.1
125,000-34,999	22.1		17.9	1,299		37		22		4		ח	· 0
35,000-49,999	25.0	7,058	75.0	2,514		8		78	40.2	,63	59.8	1,027	
50,000-74,999	26.7	10,211	73.3	4,141		,78		28		49		0	4
175,000+	31.1	11,079	68.9	5,582		4	'n	6		99,		(T)	0
Not reported	21.8	3,529	78.2	1,113		33		8		-	64.4	459	0
HOUSEHOLD SIZE	_		_										
1 person	43	3,147	66.7	,76	'n	Ñ	is	2,34	o .	2,37		82	. ·
2-3 people	26.8	20,887	73.2	53	6	20,007	ö	4	i.	5,49		4,168	
'n	24.0	15,579	76.0	,29	<u>ω</u>	ŝ	4.	,62	is	88		8	4
6-7 people	21.8	1,788	78.2	496	21.7	1,790	78.3	824	36.0	1,462	64.0	233	10.2
8 or more people	24.0	291	76.0	16/		304	o,	***	o i			34	
OCCUPATION	_		_					'				-	
Neverwork/NILF	18.7	7,616	81.3	,78		7.5		in in	38.1	5,79	61.0	/30	: .
& profe	33.3	14,260	66.7	8,051	37.7	13,323	62.3	10,748	50.3	10,625	49.7	4,540	7. 17
Tech., sales, admin.	26.6	10,944	73.4	98	9.0	ດົວ		0 0	5.44	6,29	200.7	2,1/1	; 0
S	15.5	2,917	84.5	528	si.	0 1		מ י	37.2	2,10	62.8	187	
-	19.6	2,879	80.4	784	- 1	-		ű (2,00	. 00	154	
ors, labo	17.2	2,522	82.8	532	-	Ü,		ž (0.40	n .	6 6	5 6	
Farm, forest, fish	20.5	556	79.8	1771	'n	519		201	26.9	2	-	2	
INDUSTRY			- ;			-		u		-		,	
Neverwork/NILF	18.7	7,616	81.3	68/1		- (00 0	0,000		000			
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries	22.7	650	77.3	234		0		- 1		200	9 9	0 00	
Wining	22.3	142	77.7	29		123		0		- (9 9		
Construction	24.4	1,664	75.6	6	27.9	58		891		يت .	9	5	
Manufacturing	1 27.7	4,899	72.3	2,317		45	'n	3,010	44.5	-	25	1,16	
Trans., comm., utilities	27.8		72.2	954		16		1,473		9	52.	22	
	22.7	5,925	77.3	95		2,	4.	3,373	44.0	ci.	56.	96	
Finance/insurance/real estate	32.1	2,599	67.9	1,413	36.9	2,412	63.1	1,808		2,018	2		19.
Services	1.62	14,231	10.9	2		86	ö	9,436	-	Φ.	23	3,45	
Public administration	1 27.7	1,717	72.3	624	26.3	1,750		1,041	43.8	(2)	- 56.	36	
									:				

Table 5D. Continued Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population.)

Characteristic	Log-in to School	100		ork at	Нове			School	Uses		Con	ing to mputer	Use
	. S		Yes		Z		>			:	Yes		S.
		Pct	Number	Pot	umbe	. t	ape :	: 5	umber	Pot	umber	7:	umpe
TOTAL	148,218		85.5 19,357	: 60	7,059	65.7	0,393	18.4	6,023	1.6	986	17.71	1 17
AGE					-			1	0	0	00	ď	
	6,424	94.9	1,058	14.0	6,503 8,229	63.0	2.364	18.11	0,685	9.19	2,372	18.2	10,677
34	14 228	0 8	6.515	. 0	0.19	; ;	148	5.9	4,56	7.1	,12	8.7	• •
4 4	9,949	85.1	4,803		6,88	60	,198	0	0,48	9.7	197	6.9	-
55+ Vears	6,798	91.8	2,160	6	,24	0	371	5.0	7,03	5.0	8	7.7	-
	_			- ;	,		;	- 1	99 0	0	0	-	a c
	41,004	85.3	16,652		1,42	0 4	- 0		00'0	i a	i @	. 6	2,59
Black Not Hispanic	2,782	87.0	1,066	20.00	1,7281	67.1	670	26.0	1,905	74.0	550	21.4	2,024
4	2,134	80.4	792		77	. 0	-	4.1	95	ı,	586	2	98
Hispanic	6,631		-								-		
SENOER Male	123,507	82.2	10,858	8.0	7,7	62.0	4,747	16.6	23,852	83.4	4,863	17.0	23,736
9 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	24,711	88.8	8,499	30.6 1	9,31	0	-	0.3	2,17	o	-	4.	2,69
MARITAL STATUS	_		_	-			;	- ;	0		1		20 080
	32,437	86.0	13,892		3,80		2,0,4	. 0	O	, ,	- 00	. 4	5
Married Spouse Absent	250	2.00	200) (0)		63	1	C	in	œ	0	702
Midowed	3.528	85.6	1.636		00		(2)	ın.	48	4	771	60	3,352
DIVOCCE	681	84.2	277	34.3		65.7	181	22.4	623	17.6	-	20.9	
Separated	10.444	83.3	3,218		-		S	-	œ	œ.	2,066	i	10,468
USES COMPUTER AT WORK				-	-		-	-			,		
	25,630	79.8	14,739	5	7,38	4.	98	5.5	4 6	4 0	33	· 0	-
O.V.	112,385	94.0	3,245	24.6	9,936	75.4	2,550	9.9	0,632	24.2	2,478	0 0	10, 103 8 996
Without work	110,203	91.8	1,372	is	,73	7	88	2.	200	;	=	·	-
	_		- 000	- ;		u	ď	- a	9	6	4	1	33
Married couple household	36,841	86.1	14,622	4 a	, 0	· -	25.0	0 0	, in		1,105	17.4	w
	9,078	200	2,439	31.0	5.0011	63.5	1,950	26.7	5,346		43	o,	8
	667'0		6,44	?	2	,							
=AMILY TYPE	121.251	85.8	8.593	34.7	6,16	s.	CA	=	C	i,	(3)	7	CA
Harried Couple W/ Children <18	567	82.9	257	9		62.4	123	00		82.0	113	16.5	57
Female Householdr w/ Children <18	2	89.4	633	7	99,	is	63	7.8	1,65	i o	53		1,7
Family Households w/o Children	117,553	86.5	6,598	32.5	3,70		च ।	<u>.</u>	16,752		- 6		-
von-family Households	962'9	81.1	3,276	o.	5	0	92	i	20,	:	2		3
AEGION	-	-	0		0	u	70	7.2	.64	2	96	60	53
vortheast	8,952	85.7	4 452			66.2	2,429	4	10,759	81.6	2,502	19.0	0
Midwest	115 810	86.1	6.255	0.4	=	9	. 5	8.1	,04	-	17,	ů.	59
South	12,217		5,184	36.0	9,23	4	,84	9.7	1,57	o.	8	o,	1,61
FOLICATIONAL ATTAINMENT											- ;		u
Elementary: 0-8 years	289	94.8	48	s.	25	4	- 1		28	4 .	4 0	· a	27
-	1,483	95.0	211	6	34	ė	40	9 .	1,16	4 0	2 6	0 0	500
H.S. Diploma/GED	111,082	93.7	2,527	4	9,302		1,316	11.11	500,51	000	2,564	18.6	15,541
	16,552	86.7	K)	9.6	3	- ,	2 6	, r	50,0	, 4	78	. 6	,84
Bachelors degree or more	18,812	79.6	11,11	0.	7,32	;	5	;	2				
EMPLOYMENT	200	0 0	17 985	- 1	32	0	ന	6.6	1-	6	-	7	37,435
Employed	1 146	9. 29	-	. 6	0	83.1		27.3		72.7	CV	23.9	9 0
=	9,057	91.8	1,163		0	8	CV	5.5	12	4.	1,818	4.	2,0
SNBOLLMENT	_			-			;				90	17.3	39,548
Not enrolled	41,515		86.8 17,345	36.3	30,471	63.7	3,558	4.	167, 44	96.0	9 :	: :	:
			:		:	:							

Characteristic	Log-in to School	2 to		Work at	ноше т			School	Uses		Cor	computer	Use
	o N		, ×				Yes	-	:	_	Yes	-	
	Number Pct		Number	Pct	Number	Pot	Number	Pct	Number	Pot	Numb	Pct	Number
ENROLLMENT	-			_									
Below college	470	95.6	4	_	443	90.1	358	72.9		27.1		18.0	403
College	6,233	76.9	1,964	24.	4		6,476	o	(7)		1,629		6,480
FAMILY INCOME	_			- 5	•	0	272	ď	1004		137		c
Under \$5,000	804		223	200	040		200		604	: 0	2661		1 0
5,000-9,999	408	0 0	296	200	0 0 0	77.1	357	27.7	931	72.3	292	22.7	1966
10,000-14,999	1,235	2 6	271	20.	-		343	w.	5	4	298		9
20,000-24,999	1,998	89.9		25.		74.2	471	-	,75	m			1,740
25,000.34,999	5,140	90.6	-	127.	-		-	o	53	0	-		49
35,000-49,999	8,387	1.68	2,863	30.	-		1,578	16.8	7,83	e .	1,862		7,55
50,000-74,999	111,888	85.4	4,948	35.	-		-	-	1,50	vi (-	2 6	20,0
75,000+	112,742	79.3	_	4.	-		-		4	· 0	-	7	2 9
Not reported	4,051	89.8	1,266	28.	-	71.9	735		-	;			ő
HOUSEHOLD SIZE	_		_	_					0		990	α	a
1 person	3,863	81.8	1,977	4	2,74	58.1	6	· u	0,0	- 0	0 0		4 8
2-3 people	24,372	85.4	-	35	53			· ·	2,00	0	2000,0		9 0
4-5 people	17,581	85.8	9	32.2	13,884	67.8			10,01	10.00			1.874
6-7 people	2,053		9	29	5		0 0	: -	0 0	i u	9	· u	32
3 or more people	348		5		0		40	:	•	;			
OCCUPATION		9		:	0	a	80		C	v	69	18.1	66
Neverwork/NILF	8,637	92.2		= :	8,28		9 6	: "	0 0	, 4	43	. 6	8
& profe	16,833	ω,	Ξ.		0,20	- 64	0,000	18.0	12,168	81.6	2,708	18.2	12,194
Tech., sales, admin.	12,732	9	4	3 9	0,00		5 5		4	0	69	20.1	75
	3,164	7.16	200	2 2	0,00	· w	38		CV	0	736		84
prec. prod., craft, repair	4,304	2 4 5		14	2,0	, u	m	10	, ru	4	578	0	46
Operators, laborers, rab.	666	95.7		32.8			-		w	(7)	139		S
TANDIOTES, LESS			_	_	_		_						
H LIN STORES	8.637	92.2	1,080	==	8	88.5	2,	24.	ω	'n	1,698	œ.	(D)
Action three forestry fisheries	774	92.0	_	37.	_	ri	_	==	749	ö	162		-
Agricultural et loi esti principal	155	84.8	_	41	_		_	6	9		27	'n	100
Construction	2.049	93.1	_	34.	1,441	65.4	_	6	99	0	450		75
Maguracturing	5,603	82.7	2,	36.	4	63.5	_	10.	9	ö	1,186		80
Trans comm. utilities	2,557	82.1	_	36.	-	63.	_	=	74	· ·	523	· ·	500
le/retai	6,701	87.5	_	1 28	5	17.	1,820	23.8	5,840	76.2	1,428	18.6	6,232
Finance/insurance/real estate	3,110	81.3	_	43.	2,	1 56.		14	,28	· 0	2	· 1	, ,
	16,623	82.8	_	43.	Ξ	_	4	20.	0,0	· 0	3,555	1.7.	9 9
Public administration	2,009	84.6	844	35.	_	64.	_	=	50.	0	0		2 :
		:											

	:		:			
Characteristic	Lear -					
c _	to d					
	Use				-	
01	Comp-				-	
3 1	uter	0	ther A	Other Reasons		
	No	Yes		No		
	: 5	mber	Pot	umpe	. 6	
+	+ - 6	2 2111		54 2051	96.1	
TOTAL	2.30	1,2,2	9	-	-	
18-24 years	84.1	180	2.4	7,382	97.6	
	81.8	464	3.6	12,585	96.4	
	81.3	639	0.00	16,074	96.2	
45-54 years	83.1	478	D 4	6.930	93.6	
55+ years	2.30	-		-	-	
white Not Hispanic	82.9	1,895	9.0	46,180		
Not	10.18	105	3.3	3,093	96.7	
Not	78.6	87	4.	2,487		
Hispanic	77.2	124	4	2,440	2.02	
GENDER	0 58	1.246	4	27.353	95.6	
vale	81.6	965	3.5	26,853	96.5	
CADITAL STATUS	-			•		
	82.2	1,531	4.1	36,168	95.9	
Spouse			5.8	346		
	79.5	44	5.0			
Divorced	81.3	171	4	3,953		
Separated	79.1	37	4.6	772	95.4	
	83.5	407	3.2	12,128	96.8	
USES COMPUTER AT WORK	- 0		,	20 042	9	
Yes	83.2	4581	3 6	12.725	96.5	
ON.	81.0	573	5 6	-	94	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE				_	_	
Married couple household	82.6	1,697	4.0	4	10.96	
	82.6	252	4.0	9	_	
	80.4	262	3.6	7,035	96.4	
	- 5	1208		23 862	96	
Married Couple W/ Children 518	83.5	24	9 69	_	96	
_	76.7	88	3.8	~	_	
Households w/c	82.9	866	6.4	19	95	
	81.7	336	0.4	8,045	96.0	
REGION		110	4	_ 0	9	
Northeast	0 0	473	9 9	12	96	
Midwest	84.9	732	4.0		96	
South	80.5	528	3.7	133	96	
CONCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	3			_	_	
	84.8	14	4.4		_	
no di	81.8	68	4.3	_	95	
Diplor	80.4	520	4.4	=	95	
	4.18	713		18	6 6	
Bachelors degree or more	84.0	897		122,734		
EMPLOYMENT	82.6	1.638	3.6	143,667	96.4	
Employed		- '	. :			
212						

Table 5D. Continued Jumbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population.)

Characteristic	Lear-		
	ning		
	to		
	nse		
	Comp	•	
	-	-	Other Measons
			- N
	1	:	- +
		ишре	ct Number
EMPLOYMENT	_	-	
Unemployed	76.1	78	_
Not in Labor force	81.6	495	9,375
CLMENT	_	_	_
Not enrolled	82.7	2,030	4.2 45,786 95.8
	82.0	2	1 490
College	19.9	179	2.2 7,930 97.8
FAMILY INCOME		_	-
nder	85.8	40	925 95.
5,000-9,999		44	4 951 95.
0,00	177.3	84	1,205
15,000-19,999		74	1,281 94.
20,000-24,999	78.3	82	2,141 96.
25,000-34,999	79.3	223	5,448
5,000-49		455	.8 8,959 95.
50,000-74,999	82.7	478	13,447 96.
75,000+	84.7	552	4 115,
t report	86.5	180	4,330 96.
HOUSEHOLD SIZE		_	_
1 person	81.6	226	4,495 95.
2-3 people		1,192	27,347 95.
'n	82.5	691	19,795 96.
-7 people	82.0	80	
3 or more people	84.6	21	
OCCUPATION	•	- 101	- 100
0	9. 18	2,4	49 498,00
& profe	200	104	14 353
Tech., sales, admin.	70.0	1691	2 289 95
Services +	79.4	144	
preco prod., clais, eper	81.01	1021	2,944 96.
	80.01	32	6641 95.
INDIANA NOT THE PROPERTY OF TH	-	-	-
Neverwork/NILF	81.9	473	.1 8,894 94.
Agriculture/forestry/fisheries		32	8 809 96.
Mining	85.0	12	6 171 93.
Construction		72	2,129 96.
Manufacturing		231	4 6,540 96.
Trans., comm., utilities	83.2	125	.0 2,990 96.
Wholesale/retail trade		219	.9 7,441 97.
Finance/insurance/real estate		173	.5 3,653 95
an an	N T		3.9 19,303 96.1
	84.0	200	16/2/2 11.

Comments by Harriet West, Manager, Telework Resource Center, Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments

Introduction

The author's paper examines the change in computer access throughout the United States in three areas — home, work, and school — over a 13-year period, from 1984 to 1997. The data source is a nationwide telephone household survey and related supplements known as the Current Population Survey (CPS) supplements conducted by the Census Bureau. The survey does not reflect responses of the estimated 6% of U.S. households without telephone service.

Research Findings

The research finding from this paper address three primary areas: growth in home computers and differentials among user groups; the evolution of home computer use; and trends in using home computers for work. Key findings from each of these areas are summarized below.

Growth in Home Computers and Differentials

Based on data from the CPS, the proportion of U.S. households with a computer rose from 8% in 1984 to 37% in 1997. By 1997, 40% of adults and 50% of children had access to a home computer. The two primary factors attributed to the surge in home computer access are the dramatic reductions in equipment costs and the dramatic increases in usability and applications.

Although the availability of computers in the home has grown significantly, the distribution of home computers is not even across all segments of the population, with family income or economic resources of the household being the single most important determining factor. In 1997, 10% of households with income of \$15,000 or less had a computer while 75% of households with income of \$75,000 or more had a home computer. Computers were also more likely to be found in homes where the residents had higher levels of education and where occupants were employed.

Lower levels of computer use were identified in Black and Hispanic households and some geographic differences were noted as well with 43% of households in the West having a computer while only 33% of households in the South did.

Home Computer Use

The survey data show a 15-fold increase in computer use over a 13-year period, rising from 500,000 in 1984 to 7.5 million in 1997. Earlier gender bias all but disappeared over the same time frame. By 1997,

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72% of men and 70% of women reported using their home computer compared to 63% of men and 43% of women who reported doing so in 1984. The data also show that once cost of ownership is overcome, usage is fairly consistent.

Using Home Computers for Work

In 1984, 2.9 million people reported using their home computer for job-related work. This estimate had grown to between 20 and 25 million by 1997; however, the type of work-at-home use is not clearly identified or defined. In some instance, respondents may be teleworking (i.e., using information technology and telecommunications to replace work-related travel to a traditional work site). In other instance, respondents may be using their home computers to complete work after hours, or on weekends or holidays. Yet in other instances the respondents may be home-based business owners. Regardless of the nature of the work being completed on home computers, the growth rate has been significant.

Education level was identified as the single most important indicator of work-related use of home computers. In 1997, 47% of people with a bachelor's degree reported using their home computer for work compared to just 15% with less than a high school degree.

How Do These Findings Compare to the Latest Trends and Statistics?

Another important variable, which is fueling the growth of working at home, is the Internet. The latest National Telecommunications and Information Administration's report, *Failing Through the Net: Defining the Digital Divide*, shows significant gaps in access to computers and the Internet based on race, location, education, and income and that in some cases, these variations are expanding. Following are key findings from this report which is based on December 1998 U.S. Department of Commerce Census Bureau information.

- U.S. households in urban areas with incomes of \$75,000 or more are 20 times more likely to have Internet access and 9 times more likely to have a computer than those at the lowest income levels in rural areas.
- Gaps for home Internet access between White and Hispanic households and White and Black households have grown 5% since 1997.
- Gaps based on income and education levels have grown 25-29% in the past year.

Although this report shows significant and expanding gaps in some cases, the findings also show that as computer prices continue to decrease, more people are able to afford them at home.

The International Telework Association and Council (ITAC), a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting the economic, social and environmental benefits of telework, has been tracking the number of U.S. teleworkers since the early 1990s. ITAC's findings show the number of teleworkers has grown from 8.7 million in 1996 to nearly 23 million in 2000. ITAC projects that nearly 30 million U.S. workers will be teleworking by 2004.¹

With nationwide unemployment in the U.S. at a 30-year record low, employers are seeking new ways to attract and retain skilled workers. Teleworking enables employers to significantly expand their geographic reach, either nationally or globally, to gain access to the skilled workers they need. Between 1996 and 1998, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments conducted a 21-month Telework Demonstration project with eight Washington-area employers to help them start or expand telework programs. During the course of the project, four of the eight employers retained employees who moved out of the Washington region or hired new employees who lived in distant parts of the country.

Rapid growth in the information technology field has created a glut of unfilled jobs. The Information Technology Association of America (ITAA) projects that nearly half of the 1.6 million new information technology jobs created in 2000 will go unfilled. This represents a shortfall of nearly 850,000 skilled information technology workers in 2000. Teleworking could provide the means to filling some of these positions.

Conclusions

The author's paper shows that there are serious socio-demographic differentials in the distribution of home computers which are likely to continue for the foreseeable future. These findings are supported by other recent research. The predominant factor limiting home computer ownership is household income. However, the use of home computers is on the upswing for nearly all sections of the population and as home computers become more commonplace, people of all ages and groups are finding ways to use them.

Increasingly large numbers of people are using their home computers to do some of their work. This trend is also expected to continue with an estimated 30 million U.S. workers regularly teleworking by the end of 2004. The largest variances in the use of home computers for work are based on education and occupation; whereas, variances based on race and gender are minor.

A strong economy with low unemployment and continued rapid, growth in the information technology field is creating a demand for skilled labor which may not be met by existing venues. This demand provides new employment opportunities for populations being left behind in the digital divide, namely those in inner cities, rural areas, and Indian reservations. With additional resources, these individuals could be provided with the training and access to technology necessary to perform work for employers in other areas through teleworking.

Policy Implications

What is Currently Being Done to Bridge the Gap?

Public and private-sector grant programs provide funding for numerous technology-based programs, especially for under served populations. For example, the U.S. Department of Commerce's Technology Opportunities Program (TOP) has provided \$150 million in funding for 456 projects and leveraged an

additional \$221 million in matching funds. Private-sector organizations like the Gates Foundations provide funding for technology-based initiatives including a new program that focuses solely on Indian reservations. Additional technology-related programs are available through other federal agencies like the U.S. Department of Education's Community Technology Centers Program to increase use of technology in urban and rural areas and economically distressed communities.

While these programs serve a worthy purpose by providing under served populations with increased access to technology, they fall short in actually providing access to new employment opportunities. In April 2000, Senator Paul Wellstone introduced legislation that would fund and establish National Centers for Distance Working which would provide assistance to individuals in rural communities and on Indian reservations with access to employment in distant areas through teleworking.²

What Else Needs to be Done to Close the Telework Gap?

The following measures are provided as suggestions for increasing access to employment for under served populations in the U.S. through the use of teleworking while, at the same time, providing employers access to a larger pool of skilled workers in a tight labor market:

- Continue and expand upon public and private sector initiatives that provide under served populations access to computers and technology through grant programs or other incentives.
- Offer the private sector with incentives to provide satellite technology for hard to access rural areas and Indian reservations.
- Create incentives and provide training for employers so they can and will hire people where unemployment rates are significantly above the national average (inner cities, rural areas, Indian reservations) rather than increasing reliance on offshore labor through HB-1 visas.
- Fund and conduct pilot programs to demonstrate how teleworking can be used to provide new employment opportunities for under severed populations. For example, ITAC is collaborating with the Northern Arapaho Business Development Corporation in Wyoming to establish the Wind River Indian Reservation Technology Portal. This facility will provide Indians from the Reservation with training and access to employment with organizations in the Washington metropolitan region through the use of information technology and telecommunications.
- Continue to share information and findings on efforts to bridge the telework divide through organizations like ITAC.

End Notes

¹ Based on Telework America 2000 research results issued by the International Telework Association and Council on October 24, 2000.

² Senator Wellstone's bill was originally introduced as S. 2447, Rural Telework Act of 2000.